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The Mercury.

-- РИНИЗАНКИ ВТ--

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

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Meyeroni, H. L.

cp. His NEWPORT MIDICIPITY was eninhibited June, 1768, and la mow lo lisone hundred and statistic prior. If is the
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Local Maners,

Accidentally Killed by Revolver

There was an unfortunate abooting accident in Newport on Thursday of-ternoon, as the result of which Francis Duggan, 13 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Duggun of 27 William street, lost his life. He, In company with Richard Skelly, a boy of about his own age, were handling a revolver, when it was accidentally discharged, the bullet striking the Duggas boy in the breast and death resulting instantly. Medical Examiner Sherman was called and found death due to accident. The police are investigating to learn how the revolver came into their possession.

Thirteen Men for Service

Newport will be required to send thirteen men into the Pederal service on March 23th, although the city's quota on the first draft, with the exception of the colored men, appears to be filled. It is not impossible that the orders may be revoked before the time comes for their departure, but the men designated for this detail ere Charles K. Moreau, Tollef Tollefson, James Haggart, Joseph Hattub, Clarence E. Holt, Patrick G. Turner. George D. Hull, Thomas Quinn, James C. Hale, Louis Sinanes, Albert W.Hull, Gabriel Rosen, Joseph Lincoln Turner.

Robert Bancroft, a young man employed in the tinsmith establishment of F. A. Watson on Touro street, was painfully burned about the head and neck while soldering a gasoline tank that had been brought in for repairs. Although it was supposed that all precautions had been taken, an explosion occurred, and a still alarm was necessary to extinguish the flames in the shop.

The annual election of officers of Newport Lodge of Elks was held on Thursday evening, when William H. Sisson was elected Exalted Ruler, Herbert W. Smith, Leading Knight; Sidney P. Openshaw, Lecturing Knight; William J. McCormick, Secretary; Allen C. Griffith, Treasurer; and John H. Sheehan, Tyler.

All the public schools of Newport will re-open on their regular schedules next Monday morning, after having been practically closed since the beginning of the year. Sufficient coal is now on hand to warrant the opening of the schools, and those pupils who have been going to buildings other than their regular ones will return to their own schools.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Earl P. Mason have taken a collage for the summer at Westfield, N. J., Lieutenant Mason being on duty in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carbort have leased the Pratt estate, "Arleigh," on Bellevue avenue, for the ceming season.

RECENT DEATHS.

JOHN R. CASWIELL

Mr. John R. Cokwell died at his home on Bull street early last Saturday morning after baying been in falling health for several months. He had retired from active business many years sgo, and had stace made his limno in Newport, devoting his time to his two interests, guaning and the taising of flowers.

Mr. Caswell was for many years one of the leading business men of New York and Newport, being the sentor member of the drug firm of Caswell, Massey & Co., operating stores in New York and Newport. When the New York business was given up, he continued to manage the Newport store, with it was sold to Hall & Lyon some years ago, the last location being at the foot of Church

Mr. Caswell was born in James town, one of several children of Philip and Elizabeth Rose Caswell, of whom Mr. Albert Coswell of Jamestown is now the sole survivor. He leaves a widow and one daughter by his first wife, Mrs. Edward M. Riley of New York. Mrs. Albert Kerr of this city is a grandilaughter.

Mr. Caswell was furmerly a member of the Newport Artillery mul continned his interest in the old command up to the time of his death. He was a deacon in the Second Baptist Church, where he was a regular attendant as long as his health permit-

A Thames Street Fire

Box 411 was sounded fate Thursday evening for a lively fire in a barber shop on lower Thames street, and the department had a threatening blaze to fight. Several families living in other parts of the building were alarmed and hurried to the street in such clothing as they could quickly assemble,but the efforts of the firemen prevented the spread of the flames to other parts of the building.

Although for a short time the blaze was a spectacular one, the fire was soon extinguished, but not until after the barber shop had been thoroughly gutted. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it had apparently been smoldering for some time.

DeBlois Council No. 5, R. & S. M.

The annual assembly of DeBlois Council No. 5, Royal and Select Masters, was held on Tuesday evening, when Most Hustrious Grand Muster George E. Allen presided over the election and installed the officers, assisted by Hlustrious Grand Marshal Thomas E. Bassett. The new officers are as follows:

T. I. Master-Donald E. Spears. T. I. Master—Haman B. Spears, Deputy Master—James Livesey, P. C. of W.—T. Jefferson Biesel, Treasurer—Andrew K. McMahon, Recorder—Thomas W. Wood, Chaplain—Robert S. Burlingame, C. of G.—William H. Bevans, C. of C.—John H. Brierley, Steward—Jasonh R. Slim, Steward-Joseph R. Slinn. Sentinel-Edward E. Taylor.

Col. A. A. Barker of this city is spending most of his time travelling over the State, making preparations for the quick organization of units of the State Guard in various localities. As soon as the enabling act is passed by the General Assembly, the companies can be organized in short order, due to the preparatory work by Colonel Barker.

President Kirby presided over the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, in the absence of Mayor Burdick. The business transacted was largely of a routine nature, many applications for licenses of various kinds being granted. The board has decided that the proposed changes in the tavern license ordinance may be delayed for a time, on account of the impending dry spell.

At the 24th annual conference of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Providence on Thursday, Miss Edith May Tilley of this city was re-elected Vice Regent for the State. A number of Newport Daughters attended the con-

Representatives of the Food Administration department have found a great improvement in the conditions in the Newport restaurants since their visit here last week. The regulations are being strictly obeyed. It is said, however, that Newport is using too much wheat flour in proportion to its population.

Mayor Clark Burdick has gone to New York, where he will receive the decoration conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan in recognition of his courtesies to the Japanese delegation here last fall,

Representative Council.

At the meeting of the representative council on Monday evening, the budget for the year was adopted substantially as recommended by the Committee of 25. A few infoor items were added, including an appropriation of \$500 for the Newport County Farm Bureau, appropriations for eye examinations in the schools, for repidra to the police patrol and for the comfort station in Aquidneck Park. Several attempts were made to secure appropriations for the recreation department, and for the Washington street boulevard, but they were enthely unsuccessful. An attempt by Br. Beck to introduce a resolution for un Investigation of the Coddington Point land situation was blocked by an objection from Judge Mortimer A. Sullivan, president of the Narragansett Bay Realty Company. Dr. Beck was able to secure the fluor, however, and explain the situation as it ap peared to him, and later he secured signatures to call a special meeting of the council for next Wednesday evening to take further action on the mutter. The session of the council lasted for about three and enc-half

There was a liberal surplus over the necessary quorum when the connell was called to order. The resignation of Lars Larson as a member from the First Ward was received and accepted. The resignation of George Gordon King was received, stating that his other dulies prevented him from attending regcharly, but by a loud vote it was voted to lay the resignation on the table on the ground that Mr. King was too valuable a member to lose.

Mayor Burdlek presented a communication calling atention to the necessity for raising more money, and alluding to the fact that a refund of a large portion of the liquor license money would probably be necessary because of the government action in clasing all saloons. A communication from Gity Clerk Fullerton also called attention to the necessity for making provision for the refunding of license money, and showed how the fees were distributed to the State and to the City.

A communication from the Committee of 25, supplementary to their regular report, advised that all the money needed by the city this year be raised by taxation, and also submitted the drafts of several ordinanes with recommendation of passage.

The council proceeded to consider the appropriation ordinance, it being read and considered by sections. Mr. Carrettson suggested that as the license com<mark>mission would have no wock</mark> this year, they would not need to be paid, but no action was taken. An appropriation of \$500 was added to the budget for the Newport County Farm Bureau, on motion of William Williams, after Prof. A. E. Stene of the State College and several members of the council had spoken in favor of the motion. A suggestion was made and later an ordinance was presented and adopted, providing that the coal for all departments should be purchased as one supply by the bound of aldermen, thus striking out the right of the individual departments to purchase coal as heretofore. A motion by James J. Martin to appropriate \$5000 for the Washington street boulevard was voted down.

The consideration of several propositions to increase the appropriation for the recreation department took considerable time. The Committee of 25 had reduced the appropriation to little more than the amount of the supervisor's salary, and Mr. Martin moved to increase the amount to \$6000, instead of the \$3000 recommended. This was voted down, and Mr. Blaine then moved to make it \$5000, which was also unsuccessful. Later, Mr. Hammett called the mutter up again with a motion to make the amount \$1000, which met the same fate, the amount remaining \$3000, as recommended. The appropriation ordinance was then adopted.

Various routine resolutions and ordinances were adopted for carrying into effect recommendations of the Committee of 25. An extra appropriation of \$150 for repairs to the police patrol wagon was made, and an appropriation of \$150 for examination of eyes of school children was restored. The sum of \$45 was added for the Aquidneck Park comfort station. An attempt to secure an increased appropriation for repairs to the sea wall at King Park failed, as did an attempt to secure \$200 for painting cross-walks on the wooden pavements.

Dr. Beck asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution providing for a commission to investigate the Coddington Point land situation, but after it was read,Judge Sullivan objected to its introduction. Dr. Beck then secured the floor as a citizen and told of the necessity for the development

of the Naval Station here, showing | the large amounts expended in the city. Judge Sullivan upheld the past triction of the owners of the land, and showed what they had done for the navy department.

Resolutions were passed, creating reveral special committees, the memhers being appointed by the chairman later in the evening. For a committee to consider changes in the present city charter, and to report later, he appointed Fielcher W. Lawton, Dr. O. W. Huntington, J. Frank Albro, Abner A Slocum, Dr. Charles A. Brackett, William P. Buffum, John P. Casey, William A. Maber, Edward A. Martin, James J. Martin.

For a committee to consider the advisability of a central purchasing bureau-James T. Douglas, Sydney D. Harvey, Dr. H. P. Beck, Dudley P. Bacheller, Mortimer A. Sullivan.

Committee to consider public market-Jumes II. Sanford, J. Alton Barker, Herbert L. Dyer, Victor Baxter, A. R. O'Hanley,

Committee on Van Zandt Avenue pler—Fletcher W. Lawton, Benjamin T. White, John J. Peckham, Robert L. Nolan, James P. Fagan.

Coal Situation Improved

The coal situation in Newport is greatly improved, at the beginning of the week there was hardly a spare ton of coal in the city. Since then several barges loaded with hard and soft coal linvo come into the harbor, so that the local situation is better than it has been for many months. It is hoped that the spring and summer supply can now be sent along regularly so that many bins can be filled before the next winter arrives.

A meeting of the local coal dealers and the local fuel commission was held Monday afternoon, when the situation was talked over and an estimate made of the amount of coal that will he required to supply the city through next winter. Dealers were told that they must indicate the amount that they would need, as the Federal authorities vill endeavor to equalize the distribution throughout the country so that all communities may have their fair share. The amount asked for in Newport will be about 50 per cent. greater than last year,

Superior Court,

Judge Blodgett presided when the Murch session of the Superior Court re-opened on Monday, when there was hearing in a Tiverton divorce case, Bentrice A. Douglas vs. Henry S. Daughts, on motion by respondent to reduce the allowance.

On Tuesday the case of James Otis Hambly vs. the Bay State Street Railway Company was begun and occu-pied two days. This was to fix the amount of damages due the plaintiff for injuries received in an accident, the Company admitting liability. The amount asked was \$10,000. The bulk of the evidence was expert medical testimony to fix the extent of the injuries, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$9,360.

The court adjourned Wednesday afternoon until next Monday morning.

General Assembly

The resolution approving the proposed amendment to the Federal constitution providing for national probihition was killed in the Senate on Tuesday, after a hard fight, the vote standing 20 to 18. Whether the Senate will concur in the House bill providing for the referendum on the question or whether the whole matter will be allowed to go to the polls to elect the next General Assembly on that issue, is aş yet unknown.

The bills for further investigation of the affairs of the Rhode Island Company have been passed by both branches although the House found some difficulty in concurring with the Senate amendments,

There have been several public hearings this week which have drawn considerable attention. The bill creating a State Guard for Rhode Island has been reported by the militla committee and referred to the finance committee, as it carries an appropriation.

The Navy department order barring the sale of liquors in Newport and other places adjacent to certain payal stations goes into effect this (Saturday) afternoon at 4.00 o'clock. It prohibits the sale or serving of any eleoholic liquors within a radius of five miles of any part of the Naval property here.

There was a large crowd at the dance by the Newport Social Club in Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, music being furnished by Hodgson's orchestra.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith, formerly of this city, is now engaged in the real estate business in Florida.

School Committee,

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evenlag, with a bare quorum because of the rounch meeting on the same evening. The report of Superintendent hall contained the following | Stems:

items:
On Thursday, February 14, the pupils of the 12 rooms of Grades VIII and 1X began afternoon sessions in the Regers. The session begans at 2.15 and closes at 5. The fact that on very short notice 402 pupils of the 445 were present shows that the children were anxious to be at work.
On Tuesday, February 19, the pupils of the 17 rooms of Grades VI and VII resumed work in the John Clarke building. Mine rooms are used from 1 to 12.30, and eight from 1.30 to 5. Again the attendance was very satisfactory, for 638 of a possible 701 responded to the sudden call for the first day.

apouled to the sudden call for the first day.

The Parish school opened Monday, February 18, for its regular sessions. Sufficient coal will be furnished today to open the Coblington and the Calvert on Wednesday for half-day sessions for Grades IV and V (18 rooms). With the advent of warmer weather, extraordinary efforts should be made to open all the schools. We are less fortunate than some other cities and very much more fortunate than many cities.

Census.

Census.

Last month the census takers reported 35 children of school age not attending school, and 75 who were 15 years and who must atend school or work under a labor certificate, in accordance with the school law that went into effect in September.

The truant officer has investigated all these cases and reports as follows: Under seven, 2; number attending school, 13; incapacitated by illness, 9; working under certificate, 66; not vaccinated, 1; recently moved into the city, 13; private unition, 1; could not be found, 6; moved away, 2.

Surgestions.

Suggestions.

After comparing experiences with other city superintendents the follow-ing suggestions are submitted as a part of this report for your consider-

Tirst---That the Easter vacation be

First.—That the Easter vacation be omitted (schools closed Good Friday, March 22, and Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30).

Second—That the school year be extended to include Friday, June 28.

N. B. Counting the present week, there are 16 weeks to June 28.

Third—That if there are any graduations or class any admissible of the country of

ations or class entertainments, they be held Monday, July I and Tuesday,

July 2. Frank the morning sessions for Grades IV to IX be extended from 11.45 to 12 o'clock, and the afternoon from 4.15 to 4.30, making a 535 hour

from 4.15 to 4.30, making a 5½ hourday.

Fifth—That the marning session for Grades II and III be extended from 11.30 to 11.35, and the afternoon from 4 to 4.15, making a 5-hour day.

Sixth—That all records, report cards, promotion sheets, annual reports, etc., he made out during the first week in July, and that the pupils assemble in their regular rooms Monday, July 8, for their cards and promotions.

Seventh—This increase of the school day, plus the Easter vacation, plus

Seventh-This increase of the school day, plus the Easter vacation, plus the usual time given to graduations, will equal appreximately four weeks. Eighth—By the new State law, physical training "shall average 20 minutes per school day." Ten minutes in each session, and often in the school yards will make a restful change in the work.

The above recommendations were later adopted.

later adopted. It was voted to grant a diploma to Wilfred H. Champlain, now in service in France. The resignation of Miss Rowena MacLellan was accepted with regret, and leave of ab-Miss Alice L. Dunn and Miss Mary F. Leavitt to the end of the year, and to Miss Jessie M. Cowles to March 22,

Special Council Meeting

A special meeting of the representative council has been called for next Wednesday evening, to take action on the proposed sale of the Coddington Point property to the Government. This special meeting is on the initiative of Dr. H. P. Beck, who was blocked from presenting his resolution for an investigation at the meeting of the council this week. It has been suggested by many persons that the city buy the land at the best price that can be obtained and then offer it to the Government for \$75,000, the price which it is believed that Secretary Daniels is willing to pay. Inasmuch as quick action is necessary, it is haped that some definite conclusion can be reached not later than Wednes-

As the frost comes out of the ground, the roads and streets begin to assume the conditions that were very generally anticipated. Extensive repairs will be necessary, both in the city and country.

A large influx of recruits for the Naval Training Station is expected to arrive here within the next few weeks. Recently large aunibres of men have teen sent out from the Station for active service.

Dr. H. P. Beck has been on a business trip to Philadelphia.



MIDDLETOWN

(From the Regular Correspondent)

The March necting of the Public School Committee will be held Monday evening at the town hall. Tals is the last necting before the summal reorganization which takes place in April after the yearly town meeting,

April after the yearly town meeting.

Hy invitation of Nanaquaket Grange Stone Bridge, Newport County Pomona Grange will need at Whittedge Hall, Tiverton, on Tuesday next for their monthly meeting. The morning assisten opens at 10:30. Current Event will be conducted by the Steward, Alonzo W. Lawson, of Nanaquaket Grange. There will be an address by the State Muster, Sayles B. Steero, of Chepachet, and entertainment by Nanaquaket Grange in charge of Mrs. Florence Sutcliffe. Dinner will be served by the entertaining grange, As this is to be "State Officers" Day," a number of prominent officials are expected for the afternoon.

Mrs. Fred White, of Newport, en-tertained the Oliphant Club last week at an all day meeting for Red Cross work. A basket lumeheon was served

The address to have been presented at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on last Sunday morning by Paul T. Christic on "Present Conditions In Syria and Armenia," was given instead at St. George's School where Mr. Christicke a matter. St. George's School where Mr. Christic Is a muster, as there were no services either at the chapel, or the Parish House in the evening, owing to the Istorm. In consequence of this, Mr. Christic will speak at the Parish House on next Sunday evening when it is hoped a large number may be present. An offering for the Syrian and Armenian Relief will be taken which will be added to that received hast Sunday at the school, \$113.00, which was contributed solely by the musters and students. As Mr. Christic's parents are living at Tarsus and he limself has also resided there at one time, his talks are Tarsus and he blaneff has also resided there at one that on his talks are of more than ordinary interest. Apart from his duties at the school his time is actively taken up in this cause. As St. George's closed on Wednesday for the two weeks' spring vacation the morning services for the next two Sundays, also the Sunday school, will be held at the Berkeley Parish House. Confirmation lectures will be viven in no hen at the berkeley parish Mouse. Confirmation lectures will be given in the afternoon and the usual services in the evening. The weekly Lenten service was changed to Friday as the rector, the Rev. I. Harding Hughes, had been invited to preach at Trinity church, Newport, on Thursday evening.

The monthly meeting of the Wom-The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxillary to the Board of Missians of the church of St. Mary's and the Holy Cross was held at Holy Cross Guild House Wednesday. Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, the president, was in the chair. In the report of the two Junior branches it was sinted that each had shipped, this week, a hox to Providence, for St. Thomas Mission, Point Hope, Alaska. The Auxiliary box, which was to have been packed at this meeting, is delayed somewhat as all the articles have not yet been sent in. It is hoped to start it the last of the week. Eight dollars in money will also be a part of the contribution from this Auxiliary. Much appreciation is always expressed for these anfrom this Auxiliary. Much appreciation is always expressed for these annual donations. It was annuated that Rev. A. R. Hoare, the missionary at Point Hope, who is in the States, on a year's furlough, will visit this parish in May.

in May.

This Auxiliary is raising, by subscription, a fund for the Okinhoma Hospital. At the conclusion of the business, the members adjourned to the assembly hall where the rector, Rev. Everett P. Smith, conducted the weekly Lenten service. The morning of Wednesday, and until 2 p. m., was devoted to Red Cross work under the direction of Holy Cross Guild, the guild members being also members of the Auxiliary.

the Auxiliary.

Two cases of scarlet fever are reported at the East side (Prospect avenue), and two at the West side (Chaseville). As the former children attended the Paradise school, the building has been funigated and the pupils examined by a physician.

After a long delay the fine tall flagstaff at the new Herkeley School yard has been raised. The school has not a flag as yet but one will soon be provided. As the school site is on high land, the 45 foot staff will bring the flag into considerable prominence. The nuddy condition of the yard is now being somewhat relieved by the recent laying of a plank walk.

Travelers after dark need to care.

Travelers after dark need to carefully avoid driving too close to the sides of the reads, which in a great many places, have been badly washed and undermined by the two recent heavy rains.

Mr. Howard Freeborne Manchester, who left here 12 years ago with his parents for California, was guest last week of his former chum, David Albro, visiting also his aunt, Mrs. J. Overton Peckham in Newport (formerly of Middletown). Mr. Manchester, who enlisted in the navy, is now at Pelham Park Bay, N. Y. His short furlough to the Island was his first trip here since he left in at the age of fourteen. fourteen.

CHAPTER 1-The crown prince of Li-conta, Ferdinand William Offe, ten years 34, taken by his and to the opera, these of the singing and olips away to the park ind there makes the conjuntance of looby Thorps, a little American boy.

CHAPTER II—Returning to the palaco at high the crown prince field overything an uproor as a result of the zearch for day. The chancelor impresses on the old ding, the boy's grandfulter, who is very li, the need for better projection of the crown prince and suggests that the friend-ship of the neighboring king of Karnia be cemented by giving the Frincess Hedgin marriage to him. The old king hastly survey.

CHAPTER III-He'wig herself, who loves Nikky Larisch, Otto's ald do camp, and Larisch are upset by the king's de-

CHAPTER IV—Counters Lobchek, lady in walling to Annunciate, in love with Karl of Kardis, is jointous of lichwire. She plots to slar; a revolt in Lavonia by send-ing a code letter to Karl tolling him of conditions in the country. Peter Niburg, who was to deliver the necango, is bu-trayed by a fellow clerk, Herman Bpler.

CHAITFER V-Niburg is robbed of the missive, and a dummy letter substituted; Captain Lartach, uniwars of the substi-tution, holds up Karl's chauffour and so-cutes the envelope.

CHAPTER Vi-Black Humbert, promi-tent among the Terrorists, decodes Coun-tess Loschek's measure with the aid of a tudent named Hackel, a police spy, show the Terrorists are holding prisoner.

CHAPTER VII.—Capitalin Larisch Imper-sonales Kari's chapteur and exchanges the slicet within the letter for some cisc-rette papera. On delivering the note to Kari, Lacisch is mulle prisoner, when the deciption is discovered. Hedwig's consent to the marriage forcibly obtained, Meti-tech, chapteeller of Livonin, concludes the arrangements for the marriage and leaves for Wedeling, King Kari's hunting lodge.

CHAPTER VIII—On the way to Wedeling Chancelor Metillich's party finds Karl's fautren, with whom Larlech land chansed clothes, bound and gagged. They release him and proceed with him to the king's hunting ledge. The chantleur eacapos Metillich and King Karl reach a satisfactory arrangement as to the marriage, and Karl releases Larlech, after telling him of the coming wedding.

CHAPTIM IX-Old Adolbert, crippled yeteran, long an attendant at the open house, loss his position and becomes embittered against the king and the characters.

CHAPTER X-Countries Loschex finds her room in the netice searched and incriminating documents atolen. She also find a surminons to appear before the Committee of Ten, revolutionary tribund, this week, and is usdered to assist in the kidagoing of the crown prince, under threat of having her duplicity revealed to Chanceller biettilch. She is given a week to consider.

CHAPTER XI-Hedwig, in desperation at the thought of the marriage with Karl, urges larisch to clope with her. He points out the impossibility of the scheme and leaves Rodwig in despair.

CHAPTER XII—Metilich, knowing of the attachment between Hedwig and Cap-tain Larlisch, points out to the inter the impossibility of the marrying the princers and secured from him a promise naver to desert the crown prince.

CITAPTER XIII-The American boy, Bobby Thorne, finds the secret passages may from the instead, by which the court plans to escape if the Terrorists make flight necessity, and thics old Adelbert, now a revolutionist, into the secret,

Black Rumbert, waiting for the hour to start and filling his tankurd repeatedly, grew loquiclous. He hinted of past matters in which he had proved his value to the cause. Old Adelbert gathered that, if he had not actually murdered the late grown prince and one which saws corruption, and raises his wife, he had been closely conmorphism and morphism great St. Gamorphism and morphism great St. Gacerned in it. His thin, old thesh crept with anxiety. It was a bad business, and he could not withdraw.

"We should have had the child, too," boasted the conclurge, "and saved much bother. But he had been, unknown to us, sent to the country. A matter of milk, I believe."

"But you say you do not war on children?"

"Bahl A babe of a few months, Furthermore," said the conclerge, "I have a nose for the police. I seent a spy, as a dog scents a bone. Who, think you, discovered Hackel?"

Old Adelbert sat apright in his chair.

"Aye, Hackel, Hackel the joylul, the archeonspirator. Who but I? I suspected blu. He was too flerce. He had no caution. He was what a peace ful citizen may fancy a revolutionist to be. I watched blue the was not He was reckless because he had nothing to fear. And at last 1 caught bim,"

Old Adelbert was sitting forward on the edge of his chair, his Jaw dropped. "And what then?" he gasped. was but a boy. Perhaps you mis-Judged him. Boys are reckless."

I caught him," said the conclerge. "I have sald it. He knew much. had names, places, even dates, or that matter, he confessed,"

Then he is dead?' quavered old Adelhert.

The conclerge shrugged his shouliers. "Of course," he said briefly. For a time he was kept here, in an upper room. He could have saved binaself, if he would. We could have used him. But he turned suiky, refused speech, did not eat. When he was taken away," he added with unction, "he was so weak that he could not walk." He rose and consulted a great sliver watch. "We can go now," he said. "The committee likes prompt

They left together, the one striding out with long steps that were surprisingly light for his size, the other, hanging back a tritle, as one who walks because he must. Old Adelbert, who loved his king better than his had loved his stag every than the country, was a larging "partiol" that lender. "While lender is the capacitant." Interest. His it, at was dry. As they have it there is heavier the tarew his her fully made before times was

I about, was life successor. Did Adel bert quickened lifs steps.

At the edge of the place, near the statue of the queen, they took a cur. and so reached the borders of the elty After that they walked far, The scent of the earth, fresh turned by the plough, was in their nostribs. Untile, turned out after the long winter, grazed or lay in the fields. Through the puze of the roud the two pledded: old Adelbert struggling through with difficulty, the conclerge exharting him impatiently to haste,

At last the leader toused, and surveyed life surroundings; "Here I must cover your eyes, contrade," he said. "It is a formality all must con-

old Adelbert drew back. "I do not like your rule. I am not as other men. I must see where I go."

"I shall lead you carefully. And, if you fear, I can carry you." He chuckled at the thought. But old Adelhert knew well that he could do it, knew that he was as a child to those mighty arms. He submitted to the handage, however, with an III grace that caused the conclerge to statle.

"H harts your digalty, ch, old oster!" he said joylally, "Others, of rooster!" he said joylally, "Others, of greater dignity, have felt the same, But all submit in the end,"

He piloted the veteran among the

graves with the case of familiarity,



ite Piloted the Veteran Graves.

Only once he spoke, "Know you where "In a field," said Adelbert, "recently

admighed." "Aye, in a field, right enough. But nothing, until perhaps great St. Ga-

brief calls in his crop."

Then, realizing the meaning of the mounds over which he trod, old Adelbert crossed himself.

"Only a handful know of this meeting place," buasted the conclerge, and a few others. Only we may meet with the committee face to face."

"You must have great influence," observed old Adelhert finidity.

"I control the gullds. He who today can sway labor to his will is powerful; very powerful, comrade. Labor is the great beast which tires of carrying burdens, and is but now learning its strength."

"Aye," said old Adelbert, "Had I heen wise, I would have Joined a guild. Then I might have kept my place at the opera. As it is, I stood alone, and they put me out."

"You do not stand alone now. Stand by us, and we will support you. The republic will not forget its friends,"

Thus heartened, old Adelbert heightened up somewhat. Why should be, an old soldier, sweat at the thought of blood? Great changes required heroic measures. It was because he was old b that he feared change. He stumped through the passageway without urging, and stood erect and with shoulders squared widle the bandage was removed.

He was rather longer than Olga-Loschek had been in comprehending his surroundings. His old eyes at first eaw little but the table and its candles in their graesome helders. But when he saw the complettee his heart fatted. Here, embodied before him, was everything he had loathed during all his upright and loyal years—anarchy, murder, treason. His face worked The cords in his neck stood out like

strings drawn to the breaking point. The conclerge was speaking. For all his honsting, he was ill at case. lils voice had lost its bravade, and had taken on a fauning note.

"This is the man of whom word was sent to the committee," lie said. "I ventured to ask that he be allowed to come here, because he brings toformation of value."

"Step forward, commute," said the other. "What is your name and ac-

"Adeilect, excellency. As to own parlon, for years I was connected with the opera. Twenty years, excellency, reached the contract was still. Then I grow old, and enother-" , His contracting value broke.

"What is the information that brings

Suddenly old Adeibert wept, terrible tears that forced their way from his faded eyes, and run down his cheeks.
"I counct, excellencles!" he cried. "I find [cannot.'

He collapsed into the chair, and throwing life arms neroes the table lawed likehead on them. His shoul-ders leaved under ats old uniform. The consulttee stirred, and the conelerge chight blue brundly by the

wist,
"Up with join!" he said, from
charled teeth, "What stapidity is
fils? Would you play with death?"
Hat old Adelbert was beyond fewr,
He shook bis head, "I cannot," he muttered, bls face bldden,

Then the condergo stand erect and folded lits arms across his chest, "He is terrified, that is all," he said, "If the committee wisters, I can tell them of this matter. Later, he can be in a roguted,"

The leader nodded,

"Hy chance," said the conclerge, "this "this brays veteran" he glance contemptuously at the huddled figure In the chair-bas come access an old passage, the one which rumor has said lay under the city wall, and for which we have at different times instituted search."

He paused, to give his words weight. That they were of supreme interest could be told by the craning forward of the committee.

"The entrance is concealed at the haso of the old Onte of the Moon. Our friend here followed II, and reports If in good condition. For a mile or therenhous it follows the line of the destroyed walk. Then it turns and goes to the pulace itself."

"Into the palace?"

"By a flight of stairs, inside the wall, to a door in the roof. This door, which was locked, he opened, having carried keys with him. The thou he describes as in the tower. As it was night, he could not see clearly, but the roof at that point is flat," "Stand up, Adelbert," said the leader

sharply. "This that one comrade tells is true?"

"It is true, excellency,"

"Shown a diagram of the palace, could you locate this door?" Old Adelbert stared around him

hopelessly. It was done now. Nothing that he could say or refuse to say would change that. He nodded,

When, seen after, a chart of the palace was placed on the table, he in-



"It Is There," He Said Thickly.

dicated the location of the door with a trembling foreinger. "It is there," he said thickly, "And may God forgive me for the thing I have done?"

CHAPTER XV.

King Karl. "They love us dearly!" said King Karl.

The chancellor, who sat beside him in the royal carriage, shripged his shoulders. "They have had little reason to love, in the past, majesty," he said briefly.

Karl laughed, and watched the crowd. He and the chancellar rode atone, Karl's entourage, a very modesi one, following in another carriage There was no military escort, no pomp It had been felt unwise. Karl, paying ostensibly a visit of sympathy, had come thiofficially.

The chancellor was not so caim as be appeared. He had lined the route from the station to the palace with his out that prepared for every continsency so far as he could without calling out the grand. As the carriage, drawn by its four chestnut horses moved slowly along the streets, his eyes under their overlanging thatch watching ahead, searching the crowd for symptoms of unrest.

Auger he saw in plenty, and suspicion. Scowling faces and frowning brows. But as yet there was no disorder. He sat with folded arms, magnificent in his uniform beside Karl, who were civilian dress and looked less royal than perhaps he felt.

And Karl, too, watched the crowd, ecilng its temper and felgning an in difference he did not feel. Olga Loschek had been right. He did not want trouble. More than that, he was of an age now to crose popularity. Many of the measures which had made him cloved in his own land had no higher purpose than this, the smiles of the roud. So he watched and talked of indifferent things,

"It is ten years since I have been here," he observed, but there are few

"We have built no great buildings," said Metilich blundy. "Wars have left ! us no money, majesty, for building!"

That being a closed road, so to

"The ! speak, Rarl tried another. crawn prince must be quite a lad," be experimented. "He was a babe in

arms, then, but frall, I thought," "He is sturdy now." The chancellor relaysed into watchfulness.

"Before I see the Princess Hedwig," Karl made another attempt, "It inight be well to tell me how she feels about things. I would like to feel that the prospect is at least not discorrecable to her."

The chancellor was not liet oder. There was trouble ahead. It had come then, after all. He muttered somethe first be blind the grey mustaches for sex stopped, as the growd suddenly chord to front of them.
"Pulse on?" he said angilly, and the

conclumn touched his willy to the hotses. But they only reared, to be grasped at the laidles by hostile hands

Karl half rose from his seat, "Sit still, unjesty," said the chancel-

for. "It is the students, They will talk, that is all."

But it came perflously near to belug a tlat. Led by some students, pushed by others, the crowd surrounded the two carriages, first muttering, then yelling. A stone was touled, and struck one of the barses. Another dented the body of the carringe fiself. A man with a handker-chief fied over the lower half of his face mounted the shoulders of two companions, and harangued the crowd-They wanted no friendship with Kor-Were they to lose their national existence? He exhorted them madly through the handkerchief. A habel of



A Babel of Nolse, of Swinging Back and Forth.

noise, of swinging back and forth, of mounted police pushing through to surround the carriage, of cries and the dominating voices of the student demagogues. Then at last a semblance of the student of order, low muttering, an escort of police with drawn revolvers around the carriage, and it moved ahead,

Through it all the chancellor had sat with folded arms. Only his livid face told of his fury. Karl, too, had sat impassive, picking at his small mustache But, as the carriage moved on, he said: "A few moments ago I observed that there had been few changes. But there has been, I perceive, after all, a great change." "One cannot judge the many by the

few, unjesty."

But Karl only raised his evelpows. In his rooms, removing the dust of his journey, broken by the automobile

irlp across the mountains where the two railroads would some day meet, Karl redected on the situation. A dual monarchy, one portion of it restless and revolutionary, was less desirable than the present peace and prosperity of Karnin. And unrest was contagious He might find himself in a difficult nosition.

of them Prince Hubert had met his ness.

"As a matter of fact," he said, have mentioned the sublich to say the few could not speak for the many. It took but one man to do a murder, Karl reflected grimly,

But when he arrived for tes in the archduchess' white drawing room he was urbane and smilling. He kissed the hand of the archduchess and bent over Redwig's with a dash of white teeth.

Then he saw Olga Loschek, and his smile stiffened. The countess came forward, curtisled, and as he extended his hand to her, touched it lightly with her lips. They were quite cold For just an instant their eyes met.

It was, on the surface, an amiable and quiet tea party. Bedwig had taken up her position by a window, and was conspicuously sitent. Behind her were the soft ring of silver against china, the countess' gay tones, Karl's shave ones, assuming gravity, as he inquired as to his majesty's health; the Archduchess Annuncials pretending a solicitude she did not feel. And all forced, all artificial.

"Grandmother," Hedwig whispered from her window to the austere old bronze figure in the place, "was it like this with you, at first? Did you shiver when he touched your band? And doesn't it matter, after a year?"

"Very feeble," said the archinchess' voice, behind her, 'but so brave-e lesson to us all."

"He has had a long and conspicuous career," Karl observed. "It is sad, but we must all come to it. I hope he will be able to see me." "Hedwig?" said her mother, sharp-

ly, "your ten is getting cold."

Hedwig turned toward the room. Listlessuess gave her an added dignity, new charm. Karl's eyes flamed as he watched her. Even her coldness appealed to hea. He had a feeling that the coldness was only a young citl's armor, that under it was a deep-

seeing her come to deep, vibrant life arms thellted him.

When he carried her tea to her, he bent over her, "Please?" he said. "Try to like me, 1 -"

"For sorry," Hedwie vid quickly, "Mother has forgotten the leman," Kuri stalled and, shinging his shoulders, feehed the leaden. "Right, row?" he to be now?" he figured, "And even't we

Folia to have a talk together?"
"If you wish it, I date cay we shall," "Miljesty," said Hilda, fravoring into her teacup. "I see a marriage for She ignored her mother'n second, and tilted her cap to examine it.

"A marriage?" Karl joined her, and peered with mock anxlety at the leagrounds. "Stronge that my falo should be confined in so small a conpass! A happy interlage? Which am

"The long yellow leaf. Yes, it looks imppy. But you may be rather shocked when I tell you."

"Shocked?" "I think," said Hilds, grinning, "that you are going to marry me."
"Delightful!"

"And we are going to have-"
"Hildatl" cried the archduchess fretfully, "Do stop that nonsense and lel us talk. I was trying to recall, this morning," she said to Karl, "when you hast visited us." She know it quite well, but she preferred baying think she had forgotten. "It w believe, just before Hubert.-"

"Yes," said Karl gravely, "Just before."

"Ofto was a baby then."

"A very small child, I remember that I was afraid to handle him." "He is a curious boy, old beyond bla years. Rather a little prig, I think. He has an English governess, and she

has made him quite a little woman. Karl laughed, but Hedwig flushed. "He is not that sort at all," she doclared stoutly. "He is lonely and and rather pathetic. The truth is that us one really cares for him, except-"

"Except Captain Larbert!" said the archduchese smoothly. "You and he Hedwig, have done your best by him, sarely."

The bit of byping was not lest on Karl-the sudden stiffening of Redwig's back, Olga's narrowed eyes. Olga had been right, then. Trust her for knowing facts when they were disagreeable. His eyes became set and watchful, hard, too, had any noticed. There were ways to deal with such a situation, of course. They were giving him this girl to secure their own safety, and she knew it. Had he not been so mad about her he might have plifed her, but he felt no pity, only a deep and resentful determination to get rid of Nikky, and then to warm her by his own fire, the might have to break her flest. After that manner had many queens of Karnia come to the throne. He smiled behind his small mustache.

When tea was almost over, the crown prince was announced. He Ho came in, rather nervously, with his hands thrust in his trousers pockets, He was very shiny with soap and water and his hair was still damp from parting. In his tailless black Jacket, lds long gray tronsers, and his round Eton collar, he looked like a very auxious little schooling, and not royal at all,

Greetings over, and having requested that his tea be half milk, with four lumps of sugar, be carried his cup over beside Hedwig, and sat down a chair. Followed a short silence, with the archduchess busy with the tea things, Olga Loschek watching Karl, and Karl intently surveying the crown prince. Ferdinand William Otto, who disliked a silence, broke it

"Pvo just taken off my winter flannels." he observed, smooth and nice underneath."

Hilda giggled, but Hedwig reached over and stroked his arm. "Of course you do," she said gently.

"Nikky," continued Prince William Otto, stirring his tea, "does not wear any flannels. Miss Braithwaite thinks he is very careless."

King Karl's eyes gleamed with amusement. He saw the infurlated face of the archduchess, and beat

"since you have mentioned the sub-I do not wear any either. Your 'Nikky' and I seem most surprisingly to have the same tastes-about various thlogs."

"Do you like dogs?" inquired the crown prince, much interested.
"Dogs! Why, yes. I have quite a number of dogs."

"I should think it would be nicer to have just one dog, and be very fond of it. But I suppose they would est a great deal. Do you believe in love at first sight?"

"Otto!" said the archduchess, extremely shocked.

He turned to her apologetically. "I was only trying to find out how many things he and Nikky agreed about, he explained. "Nikky believes in love at first sight. He says it is the only real kind of love, because love isn't a thing you think out. You only feel

The archduchess met Karl's eyes. You see!" she said.

"But it is sound doctrine," Karl ob-"But it is sound docume, served, bending forward and with a clanting glance at Hedwig. "I quite stanting glance at Hedwig. "I quite agree with him again. And this friend of yours, he thinks love is the only thing in the world. I dare count

Well, he thinks a great deal of it. But he says that love of country comes drst, before anything else." The archduchess glanced at Hedwig

furiously. The girl had clused her eyes, and was sitting deteched and pale. She would have liked to hor her ears. Karl was no fool, and there was talk enough. He would hear it, of course.

"Tell us about your pllyclmags," One," the suggested.

"We'l, the series of the energy transfer of th

time, and it was very warms. I have quite a large buster, and the new losses bestep but to the his the second and while in the steenings to have a great at

little. No one saw. It was on a country lane. But I'm straid it didn't do very much good." He diew a long breath.

"Not" Katt Inquired.

Knddenly the hoy's chin gulyered. He was ferribly afield he was going CO, and took a large stp of tea,

which cleared his voice. "My grandfather bened any better." In said, "Perimps some one classification of the should been gone, I am not very cood," to explained to Kird, "It good," he explained to Karl. "It could to be a very good person. He be very sick."

"Perhaps," suggested Karl procking D, with a glauce at Hedwig, "they should have sent this 'Nikley' of

jours,' Annunciate stirred restlessly considered this fully of Mills by

execuable inste. "He is not particularly good." "Oh, so he is not forthering good?"

"Well, he thinks he built. He says he doesn't find it easy to love his country more than anything in the world, for one thing. And he senekes

a great many eigerettes." "Another taste in community deeped Rail, in his smooth, carefully boute tones,

Abutunchita was in the first stages of fullation. There was no inistaling the succe in Rail's reice. Ills seillo was forced. She guessed that he had heard of Nikky Latisch before, Dist. hadeed, he knew probably more than she did. Just what, she wondered, was there to know? A great deal, if one could Judge by Redwig's face,

"I hope you are working hard at your lessons, Otto," she said, in the severe time which Otto had learned that most people use when they refer to lessons

"I'm afraid I'm not duing very well, Tante, But I've learned the 'burg address,' Shall I say It?"

"Henvens, not" she protested. Hha had not the faintest idea what the "Gottysburg uddiess" anspected Mr. Gladstone. WAP.

The counters had relepsed into allence. A little back from the faully circle, she had watched the whole scene stoully, and knowing Rast no only a woman who laves sincerely and long can know a man, she know the laner workings of his mind. anger in the very turn of his head and set of his jaw. But she saw more, jeniousy, and was hetself half mad with R. She knew him well. She had her-

self, for years, hold him by holding herself dear, by the very difficulty of attnining her. And now this indiffer-ent, white-faced girl, who might be his indeed, for the taking, but who would offer or promise no love, was rousing him to the instinct of passer sion by her very indifference. He had told her the truth, that aight in the mountain icu. It was Hedwig he wanted, Hedalig herself, her heart, all of her. And, if she know Kurl, he would move heaven and earth to get the thing he wanted.

She surveyed the group. How little they knew what was in store for them t She, Olga Loschek, by the lifting of a finger, could turn their song superority into tears and despair, could rule them and send them flying for shelter to the very ends of the earth.

But when she looked at the little crown prince, legs daugling, enting his thin brend and butter as only e hungry small boy can eat, she shivered By what means must she do all this! By what unspeakable means!

Karl saw the king that evening, s short visit marked by extreme formality, and, on the king's part, by the keen and frank scruting of one who is near the end and fears nothing but the final moment. Harl found the meeting depressing and the king's eyes

disconcerting. "It will not be easy going for Otto," said the king, at the end of the short interview. "I should like to feel that his interests will be looked after, not lonly here, but by you and yours. We

have a certain element here that istroublesome.' And Karl, with Hedwig in his mind had promised.

"His interests shall be mine, sir," he had said. He had bent over the bed then, and raised the thin hand to his lips. The the king's master of the borse, the chamberlain, and a few other gentle men stood waiting, talking together in low tones. But the chancellor, who had gone in with Karl and then retired, stood by a window, with his arms folded over his chest, and waited He put resolutely out of his mind the face of the dying man on his pillows and thought only of this thing which he-Mettlich-had brought aboc: There was no yielding in his face or in his heart, no doubt of his course He saw, instead of the lovers loltering in the place, a new and greater king dom, anarchy held down by an trop shod beel, peace and the fruits there of, until out of very prosperity the

people grew fat and content. He saw a boy king, carefully taught. growing into his responsibilities until big with the vision of the country's welfare, he should finally ascend the throne. He saw the river filled with ships, carrying merchandled over the world and returning with the west of the world. Great buildings, to: lifted their heads on his horizon, s dream city, with order for disorder and citizens fratead of inhabitants.

When at last he stirred and sighed R was because his old friend, in his hed in the next solve, would see here to be a few and that he has solved that he has be could not hope for more than the begladity before his time came also.

The first large dinter for months

NER give that against the palmer of do King Keri asi pesebbe honor. The gold traster was a and how privated to the king by the cour of the car was ared. The appropriate ground of de-Court one had a fe med person livery of the court of the And the second of the second o

Little Garage

CLEVER ILLUSTRATION

WITH CORRESPITE PROOF.

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from Table Revised February JS, 1918.

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How He Descended Harold when descending a short flight of steps from the back porch, fell head-foremost. He was more scared than hurt. His small sister, Lear his own age, ran to comfort him when she heard his cry. Their mother, happening to approach the door hast then overheard the little fellow tearfully telling sister: "I wanted to come down the steps, but my head came first and my feet came after-

At Sleepy Time. No one should ever be allowed to Diay with the baby near bedtime. It's fun to see him crow and laugh, but bad for the little nerves. For the same reason exciting games should beforbidden for small children near their retiring time. It is too hard on than. If you do not believe it, just watch them after they drop to sleep and see how restless they are and how their little bodies will often

Take Their Occupation Seriously. Freaks in the "show" line possess la eminent degree a pride of calling. They have all the pride of Shake-*Pearean actors of the old school and all the temperament of grand opera stars. They speak of themselves as ardsta," and take as much satisfaction in the attention they attract as Fossibly may be lungined. They reckon their success upon the number of speciators that surround them and the leasth of time they remain.

LONG LIVE THE KING

Constanted from page 2.

the shoulders, and came away, bear-ing white, powdery traces of the meetlog. The greenhouses at the summer palsco had been sucked for flowers and phots. The corridor from the great salon to the dising half, givers a dreary passage, had auddenly become a felry path of early spring bloom Even Annunciata, hing now with ropes of pearls, her halt diessed high for a tinga of diamonds, her cameon exchanged for pearls, tooked soyal. Proving conclusively that clutter, as to dress, is entirely a matter of value.

After Braithwalte, who had begun recently to think a palace the dreatest place in the world, and the most com-morphace, found the preparations rather exciting. Being British also dearly loved the aristocracy, and shrugged her shoulders at any family which look up less than a page in the peerage. The resented deeply the intruston of the commoner Into Hillish politics, and considered Lloyd George an opsturt and an interloper.

That evening she took the crown priace to see the preparations for the featlyftien. The flowers appealed to him, and he asked for and secured a rose, which he held carefully. But the magaliferace of the table only faintly Impresed him, and when he heard that Nikky would not be present, he lost interest entirely, "Will they where my grandfather in in a chair? he loguired,

· "He is for 10," Miss Braithwaite

"He'll be ruther lonely, when they're all at the party. You don't suppose I could go and all with him, do you?" "If will be long after your bed-lines"

Defiling helps the one rule which was never under and diremmanness broken, he did not persist. To have insisted solubt bave meant five analys off in Miss Brafthwallo's book, and life record was very good that week. To yether the etterly English woman and the boy went back to the school room.

The Counters Loschek, who had dressed with a heavy heart, was easily the most beautiful of the women that A little court paid tribute to her beauty, and bowed the deeper and flattered the more as she openly recorned and flouted them. She caught once a likelier of adiofration in Kurl's foce, and although her head went high, her heart beat storadly under

Hellwig was like a flower that required the sun. Only her sun was implices. She was in soft white chiffons, her hair and frack allke girlish and unpretentions. Her mother, seconding into her dreading room, but eyed her with distayor.

"You bonk like a schoolgirl," she said, and had sent for range, and with her own royal hands applied it. Hea-wig shoot silent, and allowed her to have her way without profest. Had submitted, too, to a diamond pln in her hair, and a string of her mother's

"There," said Annusciata, standing off and surveying her, "you look less like a haby,"

She did, indeed). It took Hedwig quite five infinites to wash the rouge



Less Like a Baby.

off her face, and there was, one might as well confess, a moment when a part of the crown lewels of the kingdom lay in a corner of the room, whence a trembling maid salvaged them, and examined them for damage.

The Princess Hedwig appeared that evening without rouge, and was the only woman in the room thus unadorned. Also she wore her coming out string of modest pearls and a slightly defiant, somewhat frightened, expros-

The dioner was endless, which was necessary, since nothing was to follow but conversation. There could, under the circumstances, be no dancing. And the talk at the table, through course after course was somewhat beetle. even under the constraining presence of King Karl. There were two reasons for this: Karl's presence and his purpose—as yet unannounced, but surmised, and even known-and the sit-

uation in the city.

That was bad. The papers had been ordered to make no mention of the occurrence of the afternoon, but It was well known. There were many at the table who felt the whole attempt foolhardy, the setting of a match to infishmostic material. There were otners who resented Karl's presence in Livenia, and all that it implied. And perhaps there were, too, among the guests, one or more who had but recently sat in less august and more aw-

Beneath all the follitunce and chalice, the speckle and gayety, there was, then, incastores, weethedness, and aven trenchery. And outside the palace, held back by the guards, there will stood a part of the sulfen crowd wild daily watched the arrival of the carriages and automobiles, had craned forward to entel a glimpse of uniform or brilliantly shrouded figure entering

The palace, and muttered as it looked. Dioper was over at last. The party moved back to the enton, a vest and gurly lighted. Here the semblance of gayely persisted, and Karl, affability their, spake a few words to each of the greats. Then it was over. The greats left, the members of the counell, each with a wife on bis arm, frowny, overdressed women most of them. The council was chosen for ability and not for little. At fast only the softe remained, and constraint

The family withdress shortly after to a small kalon off the large one. And there, at last, Karl cornered Hedwig and demanded speech,

"Where?" she asked, glaneing around the crowded room.

"I shall have to leave that to you," he said, "Unless, there is a bul-

"But do you think it is necessary?" "Why ant?"

"Because what I have to say does not matter." "Il matters very much to me," he

replied grayely. Hedwig went liest, slipping away quietly and unsofted. Karl asked the architectures' permission to follow-her and found her waiting there alone,

rather desperately culm now, and with tinge of excited color in her cheeks, Because he cared a great deal, and be cause, as kings go, he was neither hopelessly bad nor hard, his first words were kind and gesuine, and almost brought her to tests, "Pour little girl?" he said,

He had dropped the curtain behind him, and they shod alone,

"Don't," said Hedwig; "I want to be very calm, and I am sorry for myself "Then you think it is all very ter-

She did not reply, and he drew a

chair for her to the rull, When she was sented, be tank up his position beside her, one arm against a pillar.
"I wonder, Hedwig," he said, "If II

Is not terrible because it is new to you and because you do not know me very well. Not," he mided bustily, "that I think your knowing me well would be an advantage! I am not so bhotle. But you do not know me at all, and for a good many years I must have stood in the light of an enemy. It is not easy to readjust such things-witness the reception I had today!"

"Why must we lidk about It?" Hed-wlg demanded, looking up at him suddealy with a flush of her old spirit. "It will not change anything."

"Perhaps not. Perhaps—yes, You see, I am not quite satisfied. I do not want you, unless you are willing. It would be a poor burgain for me, and not quite fair."

A new turn, this, with a vengeancol Bedwig stared up with starfled eyes. It was not enough to be sacrificed, And as she realized all that hung on the situation, the very life of the kingdom, pechaps the safety of her family, everything, she closed her eyes for four he talght see the fright in them

Kurl bent over and took one of her cold bands between his two warm ones "Little Hedwlg," he said, "I want you to come willingly because—I care u great deal. I would like you to care, too. Don't you think you would, after

"After a time!" said Hedwig drearily. "That's what they all say, After a time it doesn't matter. Marriage is

adways the same—after a time,"
"Why should marriage be always
the same, after a time?" he inquired,
"This sort of marriage, without love."

"It is hardly that, is it? I love you," "I wonder how much you love me." Kurl stutted. He was on his own ground here. The girlish question put blin at case. "Enough for us both, at

Brst," he said. "After that—"
"But," said Hedwig Jesperately,
"suppose I know I shall never care for you, the way you will want me to. You talk of being fair. I want to be fulr to you. You have a right-" She checked herself abruptly. After all, he might have a right to know about Nikky Larisch. But there were others who had rights, too-Otto to his throne, her mother and Hilda and all the others, to sufety, her grandfather to die in pence, the only gift she could give blm.

"What I think you want to tell me is something I already know," Kari said gravely. "Suppose I am willing to take that chance? Suppose I valu enough, or fool enough, to think that I can make you forget certain things, certain people. What then? "I do not forget cardly."

"But you would try:

"I would try," said Hedwig, almost n a whisper. Karl bent over and taking her hands,

raised her to her feet.
"Darling," he said, and suddenly drew her to him. He covered her with hot kisses, her neck, her face, the soft angle below her ear. Then he held her

away from him triumphantly. "Now." he said, "have you forgotten?" But Hedwig, scarlet with shame, faced him steadily. "No," she said.

Later in the evening the old king received a present, a rather wilted rose, to which was pinned a card, with "Best wishes from Ferdinand William Otto," printed on it in careful letter: It was the only flower the king had

received during his illness When, that night, he fell asleep, it was still clasped in his old hand, and there was a look of grim tenderness on the face on the pillow; turned toward his dead son's picture.

Troubled times now, with the carnival only a day or two off, and the shop windows gay with banners; with the



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FEED FAVOR, Sides Manager,

17 untom Home St , Providence, R. 1.

committee of ten in almost constant session, and Olga before it, to be told of the pussage, and the thing she was to do; with the old king very close to the open door, and Redwig being fitted for her bridge robe and for somber black at one fitting.

Troubled times, ladged. The city was smoldering, and from some strange source had come a new rumor. Nothing less than that the royalists, headed by the chancellor, despairing of crowning the boy prince, would, on the king's death, make away with him, thus nutting fledwig on the throne Hedwig, queen of Karnia perhaps already by secret marriage. The city, which adored the boy, was

seething. The rumor had originated with Olga Loschek, who had given it to the committee as a useful weapon. Thus would she have her revenge on those of the palace, and at the same time secure her own safety. Herenge, indeed, for she knew the way of such rumors, how they fly from bouse to house, street to street. How the in-nocent, proclaiming their innocence, look even the more guilty.

(TO Be Convinged.)

The Real Gentleman, Do not undervalue the character of the real gentlemen, which is the most

respectable amongst men. It con-alats not of pinte and equipage and rich living, any more than in the disease which that mode of life engenders; but in truth, courtesy, bravery, generosity and learning, which last, although not essential to it, yet does very much to adorn and illustrate the character of the true gentlemmn .-John Randolph,

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Webster's Tribute to the Great Prescott, Putnam, Stark, Brooks Read, Pomeroy, Bridge! Our eyes seek

for you in vain amid this broken band. You are gathered to your fathers and live only to your country in her grate ful remembrance and your own bright example. But let us not too much grieve that you have met the common fate of men. You lived at least long chough to know that your work has been nobly and successfully necom-plished.—Daniel Webster,

Use of Surnames,

The custom of uling surnames for Christian names, as exemplified in the cases of Harrison and Mr. Holden goes back at least three centuries, but the people stuck pretty close to Johns, Edwards and Thomases. In this country we have seen a tendency to use, at buptism, the mother's family name as n middle mine for the child. This, no doubt, is leading to more free use of family names as given names. For the most part, however, we are John Henry Smiths

An Authoritative Opinion.

When does the honeymoon end? is a question which has been discussed for good many generations. It would be presumptuous, perhaps, notes the El Paso Times, for us to try to settle it, but just the same we have a strong suspicion that this little scatiment could be prolonged if she, when she hears his footfall, would go to the door and greet him, rather than skid into the kitchen to hurry up a dinner which has laurus hed while she cossiped with the neighbor or bath. I the cat,

Judging by Appearance.

Don't judge by app. once. The man who looks like a law , president may be a farmer who has note of business with banks,--Exchange.

JAMES P. TAYLOR

139

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Rogers, Peet & Co,'s CLOTHING.

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For the next sudays we enter on soften

Itali and Winter Woolens,

Compaising the less goods and etylog to found in foreign and dimestic fabrics, at 4 per cant. less line our regular prices. The word in foreign and consider to these room for our Repting and Commer styles, which we will relate to markets to the commerce in the contents.

J. K. McLENNAN, 184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. L



Pur have the "NEW HOME " and conjugations of the asset of the prior on part," the or infration of terrain experts of the contract of the asset of th in Cal. Inset on Annager CHAWIRME In Cal. TARA CONTRACT ALL TARE,

THE NEW HOSE COLD IN COLD SO COLOR WINE, MASS. DEALER WANTED

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MERCURY PUB. CO., 182 THAMES ST.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice,

Newport Gas Light Co.

Insects Carry Discuss. Standard works on medicine pubshed twenty years ago made no mantion of insects in connection with the etiology of disease. Up to the present time, according to data compiled rom recent literature, says the Scientific American, discoveries have been recorded of the carriage by insects to man or animals of 228 different disease organisms; 87 organisms are known to be parasitic in insects, but not known to be transmitted and 282 species of intects are recorded as causes or tarriers of disease of man or animals.

Latabilited by branklig in 1784

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Offica Telephone

Saturday, March 16, 1918



Next Thursday will be the first day of Spring, and most people are hoping that the season will live up to its

President Wilson has taken the first steps towards giving the full names and addresses of all our soldiers killed or wounded in the service.

The next Liberty Loan campaign will not start until April 6, and possibly not then. It may be the latter part of April when it is inaugurated. Probably five billions will be the amount of this loan.

Candidates for next fall are beginning to appear. The latest is Representative Heary T. Bodwell of Crauston, who is said to be out after Congressman Stiness' place. Hodwell is young and ambitlous.

Eighteen British ships were sunk by mine or submarine in the week ending March 13, of which 15 were over 1600 tons and three under. This is the third successive week that sink-ings have numbered 18.

The Yankee boys are giving a good account of themselves in France. Every report that comes from there shows that our boys are brave and skillful soldiers and that their marksmanship is superior.

There is much complaint among consumers at the price charged for milk in this city. Since the establishment of the central pastcucizing plant the universal price has gone up to 14 cents a quart. The milk, many housemives claim, is not as good as before.

Including the soldiers lost on the Tuscania, 348 Americans have been killed in action up to Wednesday, The total casualties of American troops abroad number 1176. There were 2910 deaths on the American side in the entire war with Spain, of which 280 occurred in action.

The General Assembly has now finished the twelfth week of its session, and the emi is not yet in sight. In fact, very little important business of any kind has been transacted. In the Senate about nine-tenths of the time has been consumed by the senator from Providence.

What a godsend to the free traders has been this European war. Had it not been for the stoppage of all importations caused by it, this country would have been so flooded by the cheap made foreign goods that home producers and workmen would have been turned into one enormous Cox's army seeking employment. After the war will come the deluge.

The representative Council last Monday night did a very wise act in restoring to the budget the \$500 in aid of the Newport County Farm Bureau. This department of agriculture is doing a good work for Newport County, both for the city and the country towns, and as time goes on that work will become more appar-

The Germans are having things their own way in the East. They have entered Odessa, the most important scaport of southern Russia and have thus opened up for their use the vast wheat fields of Russia. According to present appearances it will be no easy matter to starve hte Kaiser's forces now. Harder work must be put in on the western front.

Sunday, March 31st, Easter Sanday, is the day set apart for putting the clocks along one hear in the daylight saving scheme. That time is nearly here and the Act making it obligatory has not yet passed Congress. We understand, however, that the machinery has all been put in shape for its passage very soon. There is little or no opposition to the measure, and it will undoubtedly become a law in season for operation this year. The date for the charge is two weeks from Sun-

contests the resiling age a profits. Association sally a Carkage of all the action on a is a feet.Harr

duction plants, show a grease and fat production of 72,000,000 peoples. This amount of grease will produce 10,000,-000 pounds of nitroglycerine, enough for the powder charge of 15,600,000 of our 3-inch shells or the French 75 m. m. shells. The fatty acids which it contains are sufficient for the manufacture of 200,000,000 rakes of soap each weighing twelve conces-

The tankage or fertilizing matter which is now being turned out by the garbage reduction plants of the country amounts to 150,000 tons each year. This amount of tankage contains about 8,050,000 pourds of nitrogen, 22,000,000 pounds of phosphate of lime and 2,000,000 pounds of potash, enough to replace the nitrogen and other elements taken from the soil by 8,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Gardens to be Important

Suburban gardens last year played an important part in saving the food situation. Herbert Hoover says "They must play a much more important part this year" and the Food Administrator urges that potatoes and beans be planted in greater quantities. He lays stress on community organization for this purpose in the following letter to the Food Administration:-

"The extensive use of suburban gardens for planting last year proved of extreme importance in increasing the national food supply.

"Even with the car shortage which has developed during the last three months and the total inability to move the large reserves of potatoes and beans, we have been saved from positive shortages throughout the country, largely by virtue of the accumulated household stores which are the results of home endeavor,

"The food situation of the world must stendily degenerate as long as the war lasts. It is, therefore, of prime importance to add every item to the total production. Furthermore, our overtaxed railways, which must continue to be overtaxed during the whole course of the war, will be greatly relieved if we have a larger area of gardens planted than last веазон.

"It seems to me that the experience of last season indicates that, uside from a moderate planting of perishable vegetables for immediate use, the substantial part of such gardens should be developed to potatoes and beans. These two commodities can be raised in practically all sections of the United States, are of the utmost value from a food point of view, and have the great advantage, that they can be preserved in the household

without artificial treatment. "I would be glad, where it has not already been done, if you could stimulate the creation of campaign committees composed of the local agricultural authorities, who co-operate with the national Department of Agriculture, the Council of National Defense and any other public bodies interested in this matter, and through co-operation with them and your own officials accure the creation of committees in every town and village. Many such organizations already exist and only need to be inspired to more vigorous effort. The matter is one to which we cannot attach too much import-

> Faithfully yours, (Signed) Rerbert Hoover.

America's Business

"War is work for young men a

"War is work for young men a business for youth." How uften nave you heard people say that?

But is it, after all? A person's business is the thing which affects him most. There is not a soul in this land who is not affected by war. War is not a young man's business. It is not an old man's business, nor the business of middle-aged men alone. It is not a woman's business, nor is it the business of a child. But it is the business of—it is everybody's business.

Bloman.

There was a meeting of the Christian Church on Saturday when the following affects were elected:

Board of Directors—Albert S. Walker, Robert Purcell, Elbert Sisson.

Clerk—Elbert Sisson.

Treasurer—Miss Etta Sherman.

All the officers were re-elected except that Miss Etta Sherman was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Joseph Sentance, who has enlisted. There are no services being held at the church at present and the Sunday School is closed.

Mr. Guy W. Pulsifer reports that

It is the business of each one of us 110,000,000 Americans and each one of us must work to make that business successful. If a man owned a large office building that was in need of repairs, it would be poor business to allow it to go to ruin. For a company in the business of supplying heat it would be death to fail to stoke the

Our business today is to belp our armies on to victory. It is our business to see that our soldiers are kept in good repair. It is our business to see that their badily fires are well stoked with wholesome, abundant fuel.

Each one of the 22,000,000 American homes has become a business Save the Garbage

The public, which has been accussomed to look upon garbage as a loathsome substance which should be treated in a manner to prevent its becoming a misance and a menace to the health of the community, is now advised by the United States Food Administration that even these objectionable wastes are of great value to the Government in helping win the war, if collected and treated in a reduction plant.

The reduction plant, by extraction.

The reduction plant, by extraction, Trenoves the fat from the waste and it is our business to see that those business houres are efficiently managed as to reduce American consumption of business commodities managed as to reduce American consumption of business commodities may needed abroad—meat, wheat, augar and fats. If our business over there will go to rain.

It is the young men who have been drafted, but there is not a terson in this country who can escape the vare and support was spent in sewing managed business task flat has expected by a reduction plant, by extraction, and trials of the grimm st, most 21-business to see that those business to see that those business to see that those business that those business to see that those business are efficiently managed, and for view and for vie house, working as one great co-rela-

Shadelles from the cases to take from the Partenanth Public Indian. The specified from errang, which event carried to be broade of belongly.

PORTSMOUTH.

The regular meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate was held at the Town Hall on Monday aftermoon with all the members pres-

ent.
Guy W. Pulsifer, assessor of taxes
for Prudence Island, presented his
resignation, which was accepted, and
Charles A. Aldrich was appointed his
saccessor.
Oakhard Lodge, 4, 0, 0, F., was
recorded a license to ladd a masque-

granted a license to hold a masque-rade ball in Oakhual Hall.

granted a license to bold a masquerade ball in Oakhard Hall.

The appropriations for the highways made at the financial town meeting was divided among the several districts, giving each \$1500, of which \$500 is to be available for immediate use.

The compensation for labor on the highways was fixed as follows: For two-horse team and man \$7 per day. One-horse team and man \$5 per day. Single man \$3. Surveyors \$3.50. Boys at the discretion of the surveyor. It was yoted that nine hours shall constitute a working day.

Antone liezende was granted permission to cut three trees adjoining his property, the work to be done under the direction of Luther P. Chaso, highway surveyor.

A largo number of bills were received and ordered paid.

In Probate Court an inventory of

In Probate Court an inventory of the estate of Daulel W. Hambly was allowed and ordered recorded. The petition of A. Lincoln Hambly, administrator of the estate of Daulel W. Hambly, for permission to sell certain real estate was referred to April 9th. April 9th,

Mrs. Charles Holman is visiting relatives in Fall River.

Mrs. Alfred J. Mott and Miss Ruth Mott have returned from New York where they visited the former's son, Stanley Mott, who will soon sail for France

France,
Mrs. Clarence Lunan and her
daughter Elaine of Quincy, Mass., are
visiting the former's parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Leander W. Coggeshall of
Water street.

Water street.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hedly have been entertaining their sons, Affred Hedly and Mrs. Hedly of Fall River, John of Boston, and William of Pensacola, Florida, Miss Marjorie Borden and Mr. Riayle, of Newport. Mr. William Hedly, who is a carpenter's mate, will soon sail for France.

Mr. Howard Manchester, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manchester, of California, formerly of this town, has been here to visit frieads. Mr. Manchester, who is a member of the Naval Reserve Force, was here on leave of absence from his station in New York.

Miss Rachel Howell Peckham and

Reserve Force, was here on leave of absence from his station in New York.

Miss Ruchel Howell Peckham and Mr. Elmer Joseph Peckham were united in marriage on Saturday aftermoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs.N. Horace Peckham. The wedding was a quiet one and was attended only by immediate relatives. Rev. Everett P. Smith, rector of St. Mary's church, performed the ceremony. The rooms were prettily decorated with tulips and carnations. The bride wore a suit of blue serge, a white crepe blouse, and a flat hat trimmed with flowers and velvet ribbon, and carried illies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Mary Gray as maid of honor, who wore a suit of French serge, the new rookie shade, a hat (poke effect) trimmed with yellow roses. She carried a bouquet of freechias. Mr. Charles W. Anthony acted as best man. A short reception followed the ceremony, when buffet luncheon was served. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham left on the afternoon train for Boston, where they spent their honeymoon. Upon their return they will begin housekeeping near Tiverton Four Corners.

Four Corners.

The bride received many beautiful gifts including linen, cut glass, silver, money, pictures and chiea.

Miss Caroline Hammond of New port, who has been quite ill, has par-tially recovered and is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gray until her recovery is complete.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Briggs have returned from their honeymoon and are making their home with the lat-ter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick

Mr. Guy W. Pulsifer reports that the winter has been extremely severe on Prudence Island, and that stock has died because of the shortage of

Mrs. Charles B. Ashley entertained the Helping Hand Society at its annual meeting. The following officers were elected:

President--Mrs. Robert M. Wyatt. 1st Vice President--Mrs. Charles B. Ashley.

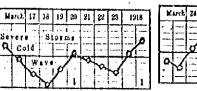
Ashley, 2nd Vice President-Mrs. William

F. Brayton Treasurer---Mrs. Ralph C. Free-

Assistant Treasurer-Mrs. Sydney Secretary-Miss Elizabeth Rose, Assistant Secretary-Miss Martha

Ashley.
Fancy Work Committee-Mrs. Albert Sherman, Mrs. Sydney Hedley,
Mrs. Vincent Coggeshall, Mrs. Robert

The sent limit increment buy been and do to a framework of the to the in-control of the total points of th ters where there can the early



Washington, D. C., March 15.—
Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 12 to 16 and 18 to 22, warm waves 11 to 15 and 17 to 21, roof waves 11 to 16 and 17 to 21, roof waves 11 to 18 and 20 to 21. The last coof wave is expected to be a cold wave, causing disagreeable weather. Itain will increase in the Gulf States.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver near March 23 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Mockies by close of March 24, plains sections 25, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 29, eastern sections 27, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about March 28.

This will be a moderate storm till about March 28, when it is expected to cross meridian 90. After that date it will materially increase in force. The warm wave will carry temperatures unusually high. Most rains are expected from it in the country from the Missouri River to Gulf of Mexico and east of the Great lakes.

Another disturbance will cross continent April 1 to 5, warm wave March 31 to April 4, cool wave April 3 to 7. This will be a sovere storm from start to finish and temperatures will average lower than usual. Amount of tain will increase in eastern sections and decrease over of meridian 90.

This will be time for sowing oats in material sections and decrease of the finish content of the proper sections and decrease of the finish content of the finish content

90.
This will be time for sowing oats in many places south of latitude 40. You should sow earlier than usual, particularly where the soil is in good condition. Indications are that soil will be in best condition in the Gulf and Atlantic States. Some parts of the interior between Rockies and meriding 90 promise to be short of moisture for next four weeks.

ian 90 promise to be short of moisture for next four weeks.

I am now completing a thorough recalculation of my long range cropweather forceasts to end of 1920 and wish to keep in touch with my readers. But I must ask those wishing to hear from me to always enclose stamped and addressed my enclose stamped and addressed my enclose in my forceasts and will now be able to give all details at least a month in advance than these bulletins.

Americans will not use less wheat while corn continues excessively high.

Americans will not use less wheat while corn continues excessively high. Coming crop season will not be a common one and those who fail to follow my advice will regret their lost opportunities.

The German Depletion

An officer of the Allies recently re-turned after more than two years' ex-perience along nearly the whole of the line, says; "If you could have perience along nearly the whole of the line, says: "If you could have seen what we did to the Hun at Cambrai, after we go! possession of his trenches and then permitted him to come back to them, you would better understand what we are doing to that bute. There will be less of him in the world hereafter. We can go through his lines wherever and whenver we want to. But this is not a series of small battles. It is one big battle from the Swiss front to the Channel, and as it is our strategy and our decision to welcome German advances, we always invite them to go west," and they have gone west to the extent that they have to fool the people at dome by keeping the same number of men in the division, which was formerly above 20,000, has now gone down in some cases as low as 10,000." of

Beginning March 18 and ending March 25 a seven-day Nation-wide campaign will be carried on by the Red Cross and the Commission for Relief in Belgium to obtain a minimum quantity of five thousand tons of clothes for the destitute people of Belgium and the occupied portions of Northern France.

Pointed Statement "Now, if you have that In your mind," said a professor who had Just explained a theory to his students,

"you have le all in a nutshell!" Weekly Almanac, FEBRUARY, 1918

STANDA D TOME.

Sun Sun them High Water

Moon's last or. Morch 5 New Moon Morch 12 First qr. March 19 Full Moon March 17 7.44 in Evening 253m, Evening 850 in Moroling 643im, Moroling

Deaths.

In this city, 2h inst. John R. Caswell, in this city, 2h inst. Margaret G. daughter of James and Ellen M. Smith. Sudfenity, in this city, March 11, 1915. Francis Joseph Inggan. M. Spidherd Home. Pristol, R. J. 1th inst., Charles H. Peakman, in his 57th year.

year, Ta Univago, 19th liest, W. Harrison Newton con of the late William and Bath-skelta Taber Newton. At Narragament Pler, 19th inst. George H. Cooke, in his 5th year.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

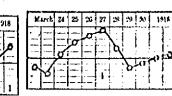
Personssiring In other States, Away from Vawport in 1 richlastoformation for them selvesoff.co.lere (arding tenements; houses furnished and unfarationed, and farms or tites for building, can ascertain won! they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

evice Vsea in Sevimina in a

WEATHER BULLETIN.



NEW EXISLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

items of Interest From Ali Sections of Yankeeland

Fourteen suits for divorce were fied to the Norfolk Superior Court at Dedham one day last week, a number of them being cross libels.

Companions of the Massachusetts commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, celebrated the 60th analversary of the organization of the commandery at their monthly mosting at the Botel Bronawick, Boaton.

By the will of Caroline Bird of Scarboor, Me., filed for probate re-contly, \$5,000 is bequeathed to the New England Home for Little Wanderors. The gift is to be available after the death of Carolina Farrar of Boston to whom the income is to be paid during her life time.

Street car fares throughout the Biale of Rhode Island have been increased according to a recommenda-tion made to the Legislature by the Public Utilities Commission. Rhode Island Company, controlling all the street car lines in the State, appealed for the right to charge higher rates more than a year ago.

A further step to advance the sheep industry of Maine has been taken. An order has been passed by the Governor and Council, the commissloner of agriculture being authorized to appoint a man in his department. whose duty shal be to promote the theep industry in the State.

A telegram from Providence says: Supreme and Superior Court Judges should be elected by the people to serve fifteen-year terms and be sub-ject to removal by the General Assembly, according to the Rev. Gil-bert B. Cutler, Senator from Schuate, who has asked the General Assembly to enact such a law.

Abourd the fishing steam trawler Swell, Capt. Thomas McComisky, arriving at the South Boston lish pier, was a two-ton anchor and 15 fathoms of cham, which was hauled up from the ocean bottom on Georges Bank. The chain and unchor was in 44 fathoms of water, and is thought to have belonged to a large vessel.

Receipts of fish at Boston during the past week were 3,040,370 lbs., brought in by 64 vessels, the first time this year that the weekly re-celpts have been in the 3,000,000 lb. class. During the corresponding period of last year the figures were 2,-614,190 lbs. innded by 66 vessels.

Boston captains and crews are to be chosen to man five new fishing steam trawiers that are to be added to the local fleet this summer by the East Coast Fisheries Co. The Kingfisher, the first of the squadron which was recently launched at Portland, is due at Boston April I for her first trip to the fishing grounds.

Four fishing schooners were driven ashore at Provincetown, Mass., by heavy ice and a northeast blizzard that swept the cape. They are the Valerie, Captain Frank Gaspie; Progress, Captain Tony King, both well known in the Boston fishing fleet; the J. M. Burke, and the Cormorant.

The federal government is to construct the most efficient shipping terminal in the world in Boston. It will cost more than \$20,000,000 and be built on the 2,500,000 feat of land and flats running along the entire length of reserved channel in South Boston, which the government has agreed to purchase from the state for an embarkation site for troops and supplies.

Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board has been notified that addition al ships are being secured in order to train seamen for the vessels now building. At present there are but two training ships, both at Boston, which are capable of handling only about 1,200 recruits. As there are now 6.110 recruits more vessels are neces sary, and these will be stationed at other ports.

Officers and men in the various camps under orders to proceed to any other post or duty, or who hear that they are about to be ordered to a certain destination, must under no con-ditions furnish their information to others outside the service. This "all persons connected with the military service," and commands that they must not advise friends or relatives of proposed routes or probable time of arrival at any station or port of departure. Baggage is to be shipped to the quartermaster of the port of embackation with no other address, and similar precautions ordered on arrival in a foreign country.

Wickford Line STEAMER GENERAL SERVICE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

New England Steamship Co.

TAX IN BRIEF

The Regulrements Bolled Down for Busy Folks.

Relians must be thed on or before

Tax this may be purply forward out or before June to Auga-

If you are study and your net in come for 1917 was \$1,500 or peace you burst fibric return. If you were nearled and throng with wife for bashand) and had a fiel in-

comment \$2,000 to more for 1917 yield must file a return Hosband's and wife's become mist

be considered Jaintly, play lacour of bilion children. byonio of a nilior or locompetent,

derlyed from a separate estate, and be reported by the legal represents.

Berète penatiles are priviled for those who neglect or exade the law,

For fame or translatent return there is a penalty not exceeding 42,000 Ans er yekr'n Impiloonment, or buth, plus

For failure to make return on or before April 1, 1918, the is from \$29 to \$1,000, pins 50 per cent, of fax dus. Returns must be filed with the Collector of fulbrual Revenue of district

In which you live. An agent may the return for a per son who is fit, absent from the country or otherwise incapacifated,
Kach return must be signed and

sworn or affirmed by person execut-Hingle presons are allowed \$1,099 A married person Rving with wife (or husband) is allowed \$2,000 exemp-

tion, pine \$200 for each dependent child under 18.

A head of family, though single, is allowed \$2,000 exemption if actually supporting one or more relatives.

Returns ound show the cuttro amount of curologs, guine and profits received during the year.
Officials and employees are not lave.

blo on the saturies or wages received from a state, county, city or town in the United States. Interest on state and municipal bonds issued within the U. H. is ex-

empt from federal income is and should be omitted. Interest on United States govern-ment bonds is also exempt, except on individual holdings of Liberty Fours in

excess of \$5,000 per value, Dividends are not subject to normal tax, but must be reported and included in net income,

Gifts and legacies are not income and should not be included on the re-

turn of the beneficiary.

Life insurance received as a hencedefucy or as premiums paid back at maturity or surrender of policy is not Income.

Payments received for real or per-

sonal property sold is not income, but the profit realized thereon is income for the year of sale. Amounts received in payment of notes or mortgages is not income, but

the interest on such notes or mortgages is taxable income. From the entire gross income cer-tain allowances are unde to arriving

at the net Income. Necessary expenses actually paid in the conduct of business, trade or profession may be claimed.,

A farmer can claim payments for labor, seed, fertilizer, stock feed, re-pairs on buildings, except his dwelling; repairs of fences and farm machinery, materials and small tools for immedi-

ate use. The amount of rent paid for a farm may also be childred as a tenant farm-

Payments for live stock are allowable if bought for resale. But if bought for brending purposes cattle are an investment, not an expense, and cannot

A storekeeper can claim amounts

paid for advertising, clerk hire, telephone, water, light and fuel, also dray-age and freight bills and cost of operating and repairing wagons and A physician can claim cost of his professional supplies, rent, office help, telephone, expense of team or automo

bile used in making professional calls and expenses attending medical conventions A dentiat can claim similar froms except team or auto expense, which

are not necessary in his profession. Expenses that are personal or connected in any way with the support or well being of a person or family are not allowable.

The costs of machines, instruments, vehicles or implements that are more or less permanent in character are not allowable as an expense. They are inveattaenta.

interest pold on a mortgage or other personal indebteduess is allowable on a personal return.

All taxes pold within the year can be ticken out on a federal return, except federal income taxes, inheritance taxed and assessments for local inprovementa.

Lorsez austained in business or through fire, storm or ships reck or by theft, except when compensated by inaurance or otherwise.

Wear and near of rented muldlags or en çeni esinlend il free vibilitani You can also chite the abnount pold

to the Ind Cross and to other Couldes ble, felliform or old a conditional or and or felligible for the conditional of the participal, which will $(0.01, -1.0) = 10^{-10.00} \cdot \epsilon_{\rm total} \epsilon_{\rm total}$ Major Halm's of Modford Mass, has asset too board of allowing for

has a see a two to each of advances for his weighting button to well-filled as can bling factory, which will can all homes a std to be a clustered for the homes, and had been deep to the first as he had the deep to the first to the history in deep to the first for the latter and the see in deep to the first form. ولقوع عط ومطيرست بالمحاج والمحاجب

FEDERAL INCOME

1,000 SHIPS ADDED TO NAVY IN YEAR

A Remarkable Report of Achleyo. ments in All Directions, Says House Report.

300,000 MEN IN THE SERVICE.

Fitness of Men and Ships Put to Aold lest and Hill Found Wanting. More Ciblesta Are Urged by Haval Committee.

hansoull a nell colds - notychick ships been placed in commission store but April, it subcommittee of the Naval Combilton teparted to the troops. "A rehorikable treats at achievement" in the fifth profession the may sounded in the report of the subcommittee which law been conducting a three months' hypotigation.

Republican and Humacraffa motohers Johned In the fludfuge. Regret was expressed, bowever, that cobstruc-tion bad been necessarily curished by the monopolization of aldpracia tor commercial viscola.

The Marine Corps, "associated with the many, rather than a part of 10," was similarly complimented. The commit-se orged its officers and man be given the chance they desire service to

The following three conclusions

First All appropriations drawn here expended or obligated with Indement, couldn't and economy, conditioning what hade was nevrasary and abnormal conditions pro-

Record The bavy, with limited personnel and malerial, was sud-dealy called to face many difficult and butried problems and has mot the situation with rare skill, in-genuity and disputch and a bigh degree of atteress, "Odraf-The efficiency of the

sary's pressur organization, the confluent and litness of its men and ships were curly put to the 532 feen found woulding. We feel that the limit 12 months present for the ray a remarkable record of arlideverment, of steadily in creasing power in both personnel and material, of rapidly expand-ing resources, and of well ma-rized plans for the future, Abother the war be long or short.

P. It a matter of regret," the report Collished, "that the great demand the ship construction capacity of the country, coupled with the urgent sees for a large Increase in the de-Proper force, has made necessary a benforary abandonment in part of the

boy slipholiding program,
The navy greatly needs both scout
act faithe croisers, without which our
deschaught they loses a large part of Preschillag possibility.

"We approve the principle and tearily favor a resumption of the sentily continued actions Farrant and cannot too strongly emthesize the importance of providing both scont and battle cruisers."

Personnel of the navy, the report wated, had been increased since last April from 55,000 men, including re-terres, "until it approximates 300,000."

Since April "more than 1,000 vessels have been put into commission by the Eurean of Navigation, including battle-ables, submarines, destroyers, transforts, hospital ships, patrol vessels, zar- layers, mine sweepers, submarine CLASSIFICATED AND SUPPLY VESSELS.

"Under each supply vessers.
"Under Rear Admiral William Brais-ied the health of the navy has been as 2004 24 in times of peace, and the leath of the force affont has been even than in pence times.

Preventive medicine, it was said, is ligger employed. The navy hospital i Norfolk will soon be one of the interior in the world. The total bed applies of all hospitals has been in-75-25-1 from 3.500 to 15.000.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

General Semenoff has been defeated by the Bolsheviki in Siberia and has returned to Harbin with dead and accuracy of his oppenants' fire indicating the co-opera-tion of German prisoners. The situation in Siberia is reported to be grewing worse daily.

British aviators shoot down 13 German alaplanes and three observation believes and drop bombs on railway stations in four towns as part of one ći)'i wark

Creat desert Russian Baltic fleet at Helsingfors, stripping ships in some instances of everything movable.

American troops penetrated 600 yards into the German lines in Lerraine in three raids, two of which were made limultaneously on fronts of 600 yards each. The Germans fled without fighting. The enemy positions were destroyed, and the Americans remained for 45 minutes in the German trenches.

Hors drep bombs on Naples, Italy's city, in first air attack of the Seven patients in a hospital were killed by one of the projectiles. isopotamia the British advanced 12 miles in two days.

en-Emperor William is among Than war profileers, according the by the Socialist Herr iske asserts that one of tho refusing to permit government station or its books is the Krupp at I stotler is the General Elecany. The Kalser's holdings krapp Plat are great, and he Low-ested in the General Fleo-

NEWTON D. BAKER

becretary of War Is in France To Hurry Up Needed Supplies,



Mr. linker stirs france with his decbreatlon that America is in the war to wio. He automores that his mission is to bring America's fullest resources to bear by a personal knowledge of what is needed at the battle front.

U. S. STANDS BY RUSSIA

President Pledges That Country Shall Not Be Sacrificed.

Message Will Offset Attempt to Rouse Fear of Japan's Action in Biberia.

Wiesblugton, - President Wilson's measage to the Russian Soviet Congress, forwarded to Moscow and made public, is regarded in official circles as the holdest and most farresching dipbimatic mave of the world war.

The President gave formal assurance to Russia of his intention to stand by that unifor,

In the message he said:

"May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been throat in to interrupt and t.c. back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purposes of the people of Russlu. Although the government of the United States is unhappily not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia through the Congress that It will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and Independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the musters of their own life,

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON," Although brief and shorn of detailed

explanations of this government's attitude, the President's message nevertheless carries a world of significance. It means, according to authoritative interpretation here, that the following points henceforth must be taken into consideration:

The United States will stand bessian people to the end. The United States regards the so called peace treaty between Germany

and the Bolshevik leaders as having no bearing on Russia's future.

The United States virtually is pledged not to sacrifice Russia to self-

ish interests when the time comes to talk of neace.

LABOR SHORTAGE HYSTERIA.

Federal Department of Labor Refers to Charges as Exaggerated.

Washington.-The current reports of farm labor shortage, says a statement from the department of labor, are "hysterical" and "exaggerated" and are harmful to the various governmental agencies.

The farmer, it is urged, should make application to the United States Employment Service through rural mall carrier, postmaster, county farm agent or nearest public employment office

New York Wife Charging Husband Flirted With Her Sister is Danied Divorce

Cold Spring, N. Y.-Justice J. A. Young of the supreme court, denied in Dutchess county an application made by Mrs. W. A. Deyo of Verplank, for a separation from her husband. whom her sister accused of flirting with her.

The justice refused a decree after the plaintid's sister, Lillian, admitted Mrs. Devo was the fourth of their family to bring marital actions, two sisters having received divorces and

two having sued for separations. The plaintiff's sister declared that in two occasions when she called on Mrs. Doyo, Mr. Doyo forced his attenher. Mr. Devo absolutely denied the accessations of the sister-in-law, who was divorced some time and from her hasband and by you the action.

BAKER REACHES PORT IN FRANCE

Secretary of War Will Hold Conference With Milltary Officers.

TO VISIT THE WAR ZONE.

Length of Stay Undecided-Accompafiled by Major General Black, Chief of Engineers, and Lieutenant Colonel Brett,

Washington, Secretary of War Buker is in France on an Important four of indiliary imprection and conference.

The fact that Mr. Baker planned to go to Prince was known here for sevand weeks before life departure. Mr. Haker was aware that newspaper men were acquainted with his intention, and on the day he left Wushington he said goodliys to those who were in the habit of calling on him at the war department. There was a general understanding among press represents fires here that no announcement of his departure would be made, and that nothing concerning his voyage should be published until the war department announced bls arrival. That abnouncement was authorized by the Committee on Public Information.

Accompanied by General Black. Secretary Baker is accompanied by Slaj. Gen. William N. Black, chief of engineers of the army; Lieut, Col. M. L. Brett, and Ralph Hayes, the private recreinty of the secretary of war

There had been some speculation as to whether Secretary Baker would re-auth in France for an indefinite period and serve in an official capacity as the political representative of the United States on the Internity Supreme War Council at Versatiles. The United States is now represented only by Mat. Gen. Tasker H. Bilss, the chief Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bilss, the of stuff of the army, whose functions ire purely military, but the statement saued in connection with the anconnecment that Secretary Baker had urrived makes the flat statement that the secretary's visit is "military and not diplomatic,"

"For some time," said the official antouncement, "Secretary Baker has de-ilred to visit the legalquarters of the imerican expeditionary forces. adled from an American pertadiout February 27.

"Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France, but his stay will be long snough to enable him to make a thoruigh Inspection of the American forces throud and to hold important confer-

mees with American military officers "H is expected that not only will Secretary Buker visit the American rendquarters, but his inspection tour vill cover construction projects, includ-ng docks, rathroads and ordnance bases, now under way back of the American Ilnea.

"The secretary's visit is millinry and sol diplomatic. It is essentially for the purposes of Inspection and persound conference with military offi-

In the absence of Secretary Baker the affairs of the war department are being handled by Benedict Crawell, the assistant secretary of war, who is now acting as secretary of war. Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, who recently returned from France, is acting as chief of

The length of Secretary Baker's visit In Europe is a military secret. Everything known here of the circumstances of his trip abrond indicates that ne will resume the duties of secretary of

war upon his return.

The arrival of Secretary Baker in France permits the publication for the first time of the news that the hring Is almut to undergo one of the most widespread shakeups in its history.

Officers of all ranks, both in the United States and in France, will be affected by the new order of things

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON,-Official announce ment that 500,000 men will be called for military service in the second draft is followed closely by an order for the mobilization of 95,000 men in the five day period beginning March 20, Of

these 80,000 will be of the first druft.

NEW YORK.—John D. Rockefeller whose wealth is estimated at \$1,200,000,000 and income at \$60,000,000, will be called upon by the feibral govern-ment to pay about \$38,400,000 foward the \$3,000,000,000 expected to be profuced this year by taxation.

MANILA.—One bundred and fifty

Germans will be deported soon, PEXIN.—China, in response to an

inquiry from Taklo, has signified her intention to cooperate with Japan in the protection of allied interests.

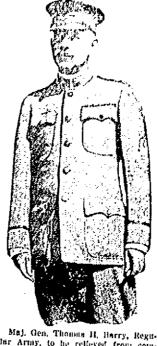
AMSTERDAM.—Admiral von Die-derichs, commander of a German quadron of Maulla during the Spanish-American war and who clashed a th Admiral Dewey, the Commander of the American squadron in the Philippines, is dead at Baden Paden. WASHINGTON.—The urgent defi-

clearly bill amendment allowing the elency our ananoment moosing the alien property custodian to sell the yest properties in the United States financial by Germans passed, 61 to 0.

Chales Follen Adams, 76, known he nation over through his "Leedle Yawroh Strauss" and other German ifalect stories, is dead at his home on Wave by street, Roybury, Mass. He was been in Dorche ter. His grandlatter built the Arst by Jonie on the ille of Monterboro, N. H., and the au-hor of the "Yawrob Stratus" stories was a Yankee in every respect,

MAJ. GEN. T. K. BARRY

General Barry Has Been Found Physically Unfit for Active Duty.



lar Army, to be relieved from com-Army) Division, Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to command the Central Department, Chicago, relieving Maj. Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. A., retired,

AN AIR RAID ON PARIS

One Hundred Killed in Attach by Sixty Planes,

Mad Rush for the Subway to Avold Air Danger Causes Most Canualties.

Parls.—Nine squadrons of German airplanes, aggregating nearly 60 units, took part in a alght attack on Paris and dropped bombs which demotshed and set the to several hulldings to the city and the suburbs. Four of the raiding machines were brought down.

Thirty-four persons were killed and 79 others were lalared, 88 of the casunities being in Paris. In addition to the bomb yietims, 66 persons were suffocated through crowding in a pusic into a Metropolitan (suhway) railway entrance to take refuge from the raiders. These were for the most part wonm and children.

A fog which had covered the city is the morning settled down again in the early evening. It was thick enough to cause the general helief that there was little chance that the Germans would attempt an air rabl. This belief, howwas shattered at 0:10 o'clock, when the warming was sounded of the approach of bostlle afrecuts. The raid ended shortly after inidutght. The of-

Belal report of It says; According to the first news, nearly sixty enemy alribanes succeeded in crossing our lines. Thanks to the curidin the which our artiflery maintuined throughout the raid with great intensity, a certain number of the machines failed to reach their objectives, Nevertheless numerous bombs were dropped on Paris and its subarbs. Several buildings were denotished and took fire.

with Gen. Tasker H. Bilss, the Ameri-can chief of staff, in a hotel suite when the air alarm was sounded. Secrelary Baker was not disturbed by the noise of the sircus or the barrage of the auti-aircraft guns, but the hatel management, fearing for the safety of limself and his party, personded the members to descend to the wine cellar.

One of the reading machines, a Gotha, which was brought down in flames, fell on a spot three miles from Chateau Thierry, lifty-eight miles castnortheast of the capital. A captain who was on board and was taken prisoner with the crew belongs to the Third Squadron of the German Seyenth Army.

Cuticura Heals Pimples On Face

Also Blackheads. Large and Scaled Over. Itched. Was Troubled Two Months.

Used One Box Cuticuta Ointment and One Cake Soap. Cost 75 Cents.



mylace, and attimes they liched causing me to scratch. They lasted shoult two months.

"Then I got Cuticura Sosp and Ointment, and I used one box of Cuticura Ointment, and one cake of Cuticura Soap when I was healed." (Signed) F. A. Cayen, 146 Main St., Ware, Mass., October 20, 1917.

Cheap soaps, harsh soaps, coarse, strongly medicated soaps are responsible for half the skin troubles In the world. Use Cuticura Soap exclusively for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Press, M. H. Addressportcard. "Corteurs Pen Mail. Addressportcard." Corteurs Pen Mail. Addresspo

ASSETS LIABILITIES

Stocks and Bonds \$6,263,478.69 Deposits \$10,787,710.63 4,576,042,66 Surplus and Real Estate 50,000,00 Other Assets

Deposits in Banks

32,184.48

790,618.01 Other Liabilities 2,386.35 76,332,93

998,559,81

\$11,788,656,79 \$11,788,656,79

Undivided

Profits

Savings Bank of Newport

RISPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank

At Resport, in the State of itto-le Island, at the close of husiness on Becamber 31, 1217. PENDIFICE

Total foams

Overdrefts, dissecured, \$115 st

U.S. Bonds deposited to a cure circulation (1907 value)

U.S. Bonds deposited to a cure circulation (1907 value)

Liberty Joan Bonds, unpickged to secure Hate, or other deposits or bills

physics

Bonds, st urities, etc., or bor than U.S.

Nocket, other than Foderal Reserve Bank stock

Salue of banking house

Value of banking house

Spailty in hunking House

Lawful reserve with Foderal Reserve Bank

Cast in vanit and not minouste due from national banks

Last in vanit and not minouste due from national banks

Total

Total 193,712 05 (193,713 15 (15 94 (170,000 04 60,000 60 16,121 84 7,725 00 1,567 00

Total , ,

Capillal stock total in Surplus form and Surplus form Undersided Profits Undersided Profits Interest and discount collected but not earned (approximate) Circulating Notes containeding Notes and Surplus for Associated Surplus for Surpl Certified checks
Ji the control of the subject to reserve
Ji the control of the subject to reserve
Total control of which collateral scentity was formed of the 7.3
H. H. Dond's Springed for which collateral scentity was formed of the fill of the subject to the

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

GEO, H. PROUD, Cushiber, Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1918.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary public. Correct Aftest:

FREDERIUM R. COGGESHALL, WILLIAM R. LANGLEY, WILLIAM R. HARVEY.

25,501 99

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the amount meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company and August 19, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

te ensuing year:
R. Livingston Beeckman
Edward J. Berwind
Charles A. Brackett
H. Martin Brown g
Clark Burdick
Samuel P. Colt
Charles D. Easten
Henry F. Eldridge
Otis Everett
Frederick P. Garrettson
Lawrence L. Gilleaple
Ernest Howe

Ernest Howe

Peter King William MacLead Frank C. Nichola Thomas P. Peckham T. I. Hare Powel Andrew K. Quian Edward A. Snorman James Stillman James Hilliam Jeremiah K. Sullivan Henry A. C. Taylor, Charles Tisdall

At a meeting of the Board of Directors hold August 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham Vice President—Clark Burdick Treasurer and Secretary—Edward A. Sherman

EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

You Can SAVE COAL

by the use of any of the many

ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

for sale by the

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Illuminating Department,

449 Thames St. Tel. 28

"Meet me at Barney's."

BARGAIN

Second-hand

GABLER PIANO Price \$210,00

Terms or Cash

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

BARGAIN

WE STILL SELL uarden Jeeds

OF ALL KINDS,

FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC. Mackenzie & Winslow

[INCORPORATD]

162 Broadway Newport. Formerly Occupied By II. L. Marsh

Newport & Providence

Street Rv Co. **SEPTEMBER 16, 1912** Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS 7.40, 8.50 a. m., then each hour to 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 8.50 a. m., then each

hour to 7.50 p. m.

Commonwealth Hotel

Oppiske ata konorrys, 148as. (2



AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT ARTHUR GUY EMP

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVINGIN FRANCE-

C 1947 BY ARTHUR RY EDWY

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I-Fired by the news of the stating of the Lastlanda by a German rubmarine, Arthur Guy Empey, an American, feaves his office in Jersey City and cost to England where he sullists in the British army.

British army.

CHAPTER U.—After a period of training. Empey volundeers for immediate service and about their himself in rest bilitial formers for the service and about their himself in rest bilitial from the their companion of the ever-present "cooties."

CHAPTER TI.—Empoy attends his first church services at the front while a German Posker circles over the congregation. CHAPTER V.—Empey's command goes into the front-line fronties and is under fire for the first time.

CHAPTER V.—Empey learns to adopt

CHAPTER V.-Empey learns to adopt the notto of the British Tommy, "If you are going to get it, you'll get it, so never CHAPTER VI-Back in rest tilicis, Em-ey gets his tirst experience as a mess

derly.
CHAPTER VII-Empey learns how the ritish soldiers are fed.

British soldlers are fed.
CHAPPER VIII—Back in the front-line french, Engley sees his first friend of the trenches "go West."

CHAPTER IX-Empty makes his first visit to a dugout in "Sulcide Ditch." CHAPTER X-Empey learns what non-mitutes a "day's work" in the front-like

trench.

CHAPTER NI-Empey goes "over the top" for the first time in a charge on the German trenches and is wounded by a Lavonet thrust.

A piece of wood about four inches wide had been issued. This was to be strapped on the left forearm by means of two leather straps and was like the ide of a match box; it was called a 'striker." There was a tip like the head of a match on the fuse of the south. To ignite the fuse, you had to tub it on the "striker," just the same is striking a match. The fuse was fixed to five seconds or longer. Some of the fuses issued in those days would burn down in a second or two, while others would "stzz" for a week before exploding. Back in Blighty the munition workers weren't quite up to snuff, the way they are now. If the fuse took a notion to burn too quickly they generally buried the bomb maker next day. So making bombs could not be called a "cushy" or safe job.

After making several hombs the professor instructs the platoon in throwing them. He takes a "jam iin" from the fire step, trembling a little, be-cause it is nervous work, especially when new at it, lights the tuse on his striker. The fuse begins to "sizz" and sputter and a spiral of smoke, like that from a smoldering fag, rises from The platoon splits in two and ducks around the traverse nearest to them. They don't like the looks and sound of the burning fuse. When that fuse begins to smoke and "sizz" you want to say good by to it as soon as possible, so Tommy with all his might chucks it over the top and crouches against the purapet, waiting for the explosion

Lots of times in bombing the "jam tin" would be picked up by the Germans, before it exploded, and thrown back at Tommy with dire results.

After a lot of men went West in this manner an order was Issued, reading

something like this: To all ranks in the Brillah army: After igniting the fuse and before throwing the jam-th bomb, count

slowly one! two! three!" This in order to give the fuse time enough to burn down, so that the bomb explode before the Germans

could throw it back. Tommy rend the order-he reads them all, but after he ignited the fuse and it began to smoke orders were but they also seemed to enjoy the bath. forgotten, and away she went in record !

discomfort of the thrower Then another order was issued to ount, "one hundred! two hundred! three hundred?" But Toning didn't care if the order read to count up to a thousand by quarters, he was going to get rid of that "jam tin," because from experience he had learned not

When the powers that be realized that they could not change Tommy they decided to change the type of bomb and did so-substituting the "hair brush," the "cricket ball," and later the Mills bomb.

The standard bomb used in the British army is the "Mills." It is about the shape and size of a large lemon. Al-though not actually a lemon, Fritz insists that it is; perhaps he judges it by the havoe caused by its explosion. The Mills bomb is made of steel, the outside of which is corrugated into 48 small squares, which upon the explo-sion of the bomb, scatter in a wide area, wounding or killing any Fritz who is unfortunate enough to be his by one of the flying fragments.

Although a very destructive and ef-ficient bomb the "Mills" has the confidence of the thrower, in that he knows it will not explode until released from his grip.

It is a mechanical device, with a lever, fitted into a slot at the top. which extends half way around the circumference and is held in place at the bottom by a fixing pln. In this pin there is a small metal ring, for the purpose of extracting the pin when ready to throw.

You do not throw a bomb the way a baseball is thrown, because, when in narrow trench, your hand is Hable to strike against the parados, traverse or parapet, and then down goes the bomb, and, in a couple of seconds or

so, up goes Tommy. In throwing, the bomb and lever are grasped in the right hand, the left foot is advanced, knee stiff, about one and

a half its length to the front, while the right leg, knee bent, is carried slightly to the right. The left and is extended at an angle of 45 degrees, pointing in the direction the homb is to be thrown. This position is similar to that of shot putting, only that the right arm is extended downward. Then you hard the bomb from you with an overhead bowling motion, the same as in cricket, throwing it fairly high in the air, this in order to give the fuse a chance to burn down so that when the bomb lands, it immediately explodes and gives the Germans no time to scamper out of its range or to re tura It.

As the bomb leaves your hand, the lever, by means of a spring, is projected into the air and falls harmlessly to the ground a few feet in front of the homber.

When the lever files off it releases a strong spring, which forces the firing pln into a percussion cap. This ignites the fuse, which burns down and sets off the detorator, charged with fulminate of mercury, which explodes the main charge of ammonul.

The average British soldler is not an expert at throwing; it is a new game to him, therefore the Canadians and Americans, who have played baseball from the kindergartea up, take naturally to bomb throwing and excel in this act. A six-faot English bomber will stand in awed stience when he sees a little five-foot-nothing Canadian outdistance his throw by several yards. I have read a few war stories of bombing, where beseball pitchers curved their bombs when throwing them, but a pitcher who can do this would make "Christy" Mathewson look like a piker, pitcher who can do this would make and is losing valuable time playing in the European War bush league, when he would be sole to set the "big league" on fire.

We had a cushy time while at this school. In fact, to us it was a regular vacation, and we were very sorry when one morning the adjutant ordered us to report at headquarters for transorintion and railous to return to our units up the line.

Arriving at our section, the boys once again tendered us the glad mitt, but looked askance at us out of the corners of their eyes. They could not conceive, as they expressed it, how a man could be such a blinking idiot as to join the Suicide club. I was beginning to feel sorry that I had become a member of said club, and my life to me appeared doubly precious

Now that I was a sure-enough bomber I was praying for peace and hoping that my services as such would not be required.

CHAPTER XIII.

My First Official Bath.

Right behind our rest billet was a large creek about ten feet deep and twenty feet across, and it was a babit of the company to avail themselves of on opportunity to take a swim and at the same time thoroughly wash themselves and their underwear when on their own. We were having a spell of hot weather, and these boths to us were a luxury. The Tommies would splash around in the water and then come out and sit in the sun and have what they termed a "shirt hunt." first we tried to drawn the "cooties."

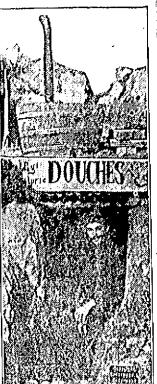
One Sunday morning the whole sectime and back she came to the further tion was in the creek and we were having a gay time, when the sergeant ma jor appeared on the scene. He came to the edge of the creek and ordered "Come out of it. Get your equipment on, 'drill order,' and fall in for bath arade. Look lively, my hearties. You have only got fifteen minutes." A howl of indignation from the creek greeted this order, but out we came. Disci-pline is discipline. We lined up in front of our billet with rides and bayonets (why you need rifles and hayonets to take a bath gets me), a full quota of ammunition, and our tin bats, Each man had a piece of soap and a towel. After an eight-kilo march along dusty read, with an occusional shell whistling overhead, we arrived at a little squat frame building upon the bank of a creek. Nailed over the door of this building was a large sign which rend "Divisional Baths." In a wooden thed in the year we could hear a wheezy old entine pumping water.

We lined up in front of the baths, ionked with perspiration, and plied our rifles into stacks. A sergeant of the R. A. M. C. with a yellow band fround his left arm on which was "S. P." (sanitary police) in black let-ters, took charge, ordering us to take off our equipment, unroll our puttees and unlace boots. Then, starting from the right of the line, he divided us into squads of fifteen. I happened to be in the first somad.

We entered a small room, where we, were given five minutes to undress. then filed into the bathroom. In here there were fifteen tubs (barrels sawed In two) half full of water. Each tub contained a piece of banastry scap. The

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A Bathroom at the Front.

sergeant informed us that we had just twelve minutes in which to take our baths. Scaping ourselves all over, we took turns in robbing each other's backs, then by means of a garden hose, washed the soap off. The water was ice cold, but felt fine.

Pretty soon a bell rang and the water was turned off. Some of the slower ones were covered with soap, but this made no difference to the sergennt, who chased us into another room, where we fined up in front of a little window, resembling the box office in a theater, and received clean underwear and towels. From here we went into the room where we had first undressed. Ten minutes were allowed in which to get into our "clabber."

My pair of drawers came up to my chin and the shirt barely reached my diaphragm, but they were clean—no strangers on them, so I was satisfied.

At the expiration of the time allotted we were turned out and finished our dressing on the grass.

When all of the company had bathed it was a case of march back to billets. That march was the most uncongenial one imagined, just cussing and blind-ing all the way. We were covered with white dust and felt greasy from sweat. The woolen underwear issued was itching like the wischief.

After enting our dinner of stew, which had been kept for us-it was now four o'clock-we went into the creek and had another bath.

If "Holy Joe" could have heard our remarks about the divisional baths and army red tape he would have fainted at our wickedness. But Tommy is only human after all.

I just mentioned "Holy Joe" or the chaplain in an irreverent sort of way, but no offense was meant, as there were some very brave men among them.

There are so many instances of herole deeds performed under fire la resculng the wounded that it would take several books to chronicle them, but I have to mention one instance per-formed by a chapitala, Captain Hall by name, in the brigade on our left, because it particularly appealed to me.

A chaplain is not a fighting man; he is recognized as a noncombatant and carries no arms. In a charge or trench raid the soldier gets a feeling of confidence from contact with his rifle, revolver, or bomb he is carrying. He has something to protect himself with, something with which he can luffet barm on the enemy-in other words.

he is able to get bis own back. But the chaplain is empty-handed. and is at the mercy of the enemy if he encounters there, so it is doubly brave for him to go over the top, under fire, and bring in wounded. Also a chaplain is not required by the king's regulations to go over in a charge, but this one did, made three trips under the hottest kind of fire, each time returning with a wounded man on his On the third trip he received a bullet through his left arm, but never reported the matter to the doctor until late that night-just spent his time administering to the wants of the wound-

ed lying on stretchers.

The chaplains of the British army are a fine, manly set of men, and are greatly respected by Tommy.

CHAPTER XIV.

Picks and Shovels.

I had not slept long before the sweet voice of the sergeant informed that "No. I section had cheked for another blinking digging party." I scalled to with deep satisfaction. I had been promoted from a mere digger to a member of the Suicide club, and was exempt from all fatigues. Then came an awful shock. The sergeant looked over in my direction and said:

"Don't you bomb throwers think you are wouring top hats out here. 'Cordin' to orders you've been taken up on the strength of this section, and have to do your bit with the pick and shovel, same as the rest of us.

I but up a howl on my way to get shovel, but the only thing that resulted was a loss of good hunter on

my part.
We fell in at eight o'clock, outside of our billets, a sort of masquerade party. I was disguised as a common laborer, had a pick and shovel, and about one handred empty sandbags. The rest, about two hundred in all, were equipped likewise; picks, shovels, sandbags, rifles and ammunition,

The party moved out in column of fours, taking the road leading to the trenches, , Several times we string out in the ditch to let long calusins of limbers, artillery and supplies

The marching under these coulltions, was necessarily slow. Upon arrival at the entrance to the communication trench, I looked at my Blumbnated wrist watch-it was eleven

a'clack. Before entering this trench, word was passed down the line, "no talking or smoking, lead off in single file, covering party first,"

This covering party consisted of 30 men, armed with rifles, bayonets, hombs, and two Lewis machine guns. They were to protect us and guard ugainst a surprise attack while digging in No Man's Land.

The communication trench was about half a mile long, a zigzegging ditch, eight feet deep and three feet Now and again, German shrapuel

would whistle overhead and burst in our vicinity. We would crouch against the earthen walls while the shell frag-ments "shapped" the ground above us. Once Pritz turned loose with a machine gan, the bullets from which "crucked" through the air and kicked

and pebbles, which, hitting our steel behnets, sounded like bullstones. Upon arrival in the fire trench an officer of the Hoyal Engineers gave us

up the dirt on the top, scattering sand

our instructions and acted as guide. We were to dig an advanced treach two hundred yards from the Germans (the trenches at this point were six hundred yards apart).

Two winding lanes, five feet wide, had been cut through our barbed wire, for the passage of the diggers. From these times white tape had been laid



Trench Digging.

on the ground to the point where we were to commence work. This in order that we would not get lost in the durkness. The proposed trench was also taid out with tape.

The covering party went out first. After a short wait, two scouts came back with information that the working party was to follow and "carry on" with their work.

In extended order, two yards apart we noiselessly crept across No Man's Land. It was nervous work; every minute we expected a machine gun to open fire on us. Stray bullets "cracked" around us, or a ricochet sang over Arriving at the taped diagram of

the trench, ritles slung around our shoulders, we lost no time in getting to work. We dug as quietly as pos-sible but every now and then the noise of a pick or shovel striking a stone would send the cold shivers down our backs. Under our breaths we hearth; cursed the offending Tommy.

At intervals a star shell would go us from the German lines remain motionless until the glare of its white light died out.

When the trench had reached s depth of two feet we felt safer, be cause it would afford us cover in case we were discovered and fired on,

The digging had been in progress about two hours, when suddenly bell seemed to break loose in the form of machine-can and rife fire.

We dropped down on our bellies in the shallow trench, bullets knocking up the ground and snapping in the air. Then shrapnel butted in. The music was hot and Tommy danced.

The covering party was having a rough time of it; they had no cover; just had to take their medicine.

Word was passed down the line to beat it for our trenches. We needed no urging; grabbing our tools and stooping low, we legged it across No Man's Land. The covering party got away to a poor start but beat us in. They must have had wings because we low ered the record.

Panting and out of breath, we turnbled into our front-line trench. I tore my hands getting through our wire but, at the time, didn't notice it; my journey was too urgent.

When the roll was called we found

that we had gotten it in the nose for 63 casualties. Our artillery put a barrage on Fritz'

front-line and communication trenches and their machine gun and ride fire suddenly ceased.

Upon the cessation of this fire. stretcher hearers went out to look for killed and wounded. Next day we learned that 21 of our men had been killed and 37 wounded. Five men were missing) lost in the darkness, they

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

must have wandered over into the German lines, where they were either

killed or captured. Speaking of stretcher bearers and wounded, it is very hard for the average civillan to comprehend the enormous cost of taking care of wounded and the war in general. He or she gets so accustomed to seeing billions of dollars in print that the significance of the amount is passed over without

From an official statement published in one of the London papers, it is stated that it costs between six and seven thousand pounds (\$30,000 to \$35, 000) to kill or wound a soldier. This result was attained by taking the cost of the war to date and dividing it by the killed and wounded.

It may sound heartless and inhuman, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that from a inflitary standpoint it is better for a mun to be killed than wounded.

If a man is killed he is buried, and the responsibility of the government ceases, excepting for the fact that his people receive a pension. But if a man Is wounded it takes three men from the firing line, the wounded man and two men to carry him to the rear to the advanced first-aid post. Here heds attended by a doctor, perhaps assisted by two R. A. M. O. men. Then he is put late a motor ambulance, manned by a crew of two or three. At the field hospital, where he generally goes un-der an anesthetic, either to have his wounds cleaned or to be operated on, he requires the services of about three to the persons. From this point au-other ambulance ride impresses more men in his service, and then at the uni-bulance train, another corps of doctors, R. A. M. C. men, Red Cross nurses and the train's crew. From the train he enters the base hospital or casually clearing station, where a good-sized corps of doctors, nurses, etc., are kept busy. Another ambulance journey is next in order—this time to the hospital He crosses the channel, arrives in Blighty-more ambulances and perhaps a ride for five hours on an English Red Cross train with its crew of Red Cross workers, and at last he reaches the hospital. Generally he stays from two to six months, or longer, in this hospital. From here he is sent to a convalescent home for six weeks.

If by wounds he is unfitted for further service, he is discharged, given a pension, or committed to a soldlers home for the rest of his life-and still the expense piles up. When you realize that all the ambulances, trains and ships, not to mention the man power, used in transporting a wounded man, could be used for supplies, annountion and re-enforcements for the troops at the front, it will not appear stronge that from a strictly military stand-point, a dead man is sometimes better than a live one (if wounded).

Not long after the first digging party. our general decided, after a careful tour of inspection of the communication trenches, upon "an ideal spot," as he termed it, for a machine-gun emplacement; took his map, made a dot on it, and as he was wont, wrote "dig here," and the next night we dug.

There were twenty in the party, myself included. Armed with picks, shovels and empty sandbags we ar-fived at the "ideal spot" and started digging. The moon was very bright, but we did not care as we were well out of sight of the German lines.

We had gotten about three feet down, when the fellow next to me, after a mighty stroke with his pick, let ge of the hundle, and pinched his nose with his thumb and foretinger, at the same time letting out the explosion, "Gott strufe me pink, I'm bloody well gassed, not 'alf I nin't." I quickly turned in his direction with an inquiring look, at the same instant reaching for my gas bag. I soon found out what was alling him. One whiff was enough and I lost no time in also pinching my nose. The stench was awful. The rest of the digging party dropped their picks and shovels and beat it for the weather side of that solitary pick. The officer came over and inquired why the work had suddenly censed, holding our noses, we simply pointed in the direction of the smell. He went over to the pick, immediately clapped his hand over his nose, made an "about turn" and came back. Just then our captain come along and investigated, but after about a minute said we had betfor carry on with the digging, that he did not see why we should have stopped as the odor was very faint, but if necessary he would allow us our gas belinets while digging. He would stay and see the thing through, but he had to report back to brigade headquarters immediately. We wished that we were captains and also had a date at brigade headquarters. With our gas belinets on we again attacked that hole and uncovered the decomposed body of a German; the pick was sticking in his chest. One of the men fainted. I was that one. Upon this our lieutenant halted proceedings and sent word back to headquarters and word came back that after we filled in the hole we could knock off for the night. This was welcome things to us becomes...

Next day the general changed the dot on his map and another emplacement was completed the following night.

The odor from the dug-up, decomposed human body has an effect which Is hard to describe. It first produces a nauseating feeling, which, especially after eating, causes vomiting. This relieves you temporarily, but soon a weakening sensation follows, which leaves you limp as a dishing. Your spirits are at their lowest ebb and you feel a sort of hopelessness and a mad desire to escape it all, to get to the open fields and the perfusic of the flowers in Clighty. There is a sharp, prickling sensation in the postrila. which reminds one of breathing coal gas through a radiator in the floor, and you want to sneeze, but cannot. This was the effect on me, surmounted by a vacue horror of the awfulness of thing and an ever-recurring reflection that, perhaps I, sooner or later, would be in such a state and he brought to of some Tommy on a digglag party,

oder, but never could get used to it; the enervating rensation was slways present. It made me hate war and wonder why such things were countenanced by civilization, and all the spice and glory of the conflict would disappear, leaving the grim reality. But after leaving the spot and filling your lungs with deep breaths of pure, fresh sir, you forget and once again want to be "up and at them."

CHAPTER XV.

Listening Post.

It was six in the morning when we arrived at our rest billets, and we were allowed to sleep until noon; that is, If we wanted to go without our break-fast. For sixteen days we remained

in rest billets, digging roads, drilling, and other fatigues, and then back into

the front-line trench.
Nothing happened that night, but the next afternoon I found out that a bomber is general utility man in a sectlon.

About five o'clock in the afternoon our Begtemant came down the treuch and stopping in front of a bunch of us on the fire step, with a broad grin on his face, asked:

"Who is going to volunteer for listening post tonight? I need two men."

It is needless to say no one volunteered, because it is anything but a cushy job. I began to feel uncomfortable as I knew it was getting around for my turn. Sure enough, with another grin, he said:

"Lapey, you and Wheeler are due, so come down into my dugont for lastructions at six o'clock."

Just as he left and was going around a traverse, Fritz turned losso with a machine gun and the bullets ripped the sandbags right over his head. It gave me great pleasure to see him duck against the parapet. He was getting a tuste of what we would get later out

In front. Then, of course, it began to rain. I know it was the forerunner of a mis crable night for us. Every time I had to go out in front, it just naturally rained. Old Jupiter Pluvius must havo had it in for me.

At six we reported for lostractions. They were simple and easy. All we had to do was to crawl out into No Man's Land, lie on our bellies with our curs to the ground and listen for the top, top of the German engineers or suppers who might be tunneling under No Man's Land to establish a minehead beneath our trench.

Of course, in our orders we were told not to be captured by German patrols or reconnoltering parties, (Lots of breath is wasted on the western front giving silly cautions.
As soon as it was dark, Wheeler and

halfway between the lines. It was raining bucketfuls, the ground was a en of sticky mud and clung to us like glue. We took turns in listening with our

I crawled to our post which was about

cars to the ground. I would listen for twenty minutes while Wheeler would be on the qui vive for German patrols. We each wore a wristwatch, and be-lieve me, neither one of us did over

twenty minutes. The rain souked us to the skin and our cars were full of Every few minutes a builet would

crack overhead or a machine gun would traverse back and forth. Then all firing suddenly ceased. I whispered to Wheeler, "Keep your eye

skinned, mate; most likely Fritz has a patrol out—that's why the Boches have stopped firing." We were each armed with a rifle and hayonet and three Mills bombs to be

used for defense only. I had my ear to the ground. All of sudden I heard faint, dull thuds. In a low but excited voice I whispered to Wheeler, "I think they are mining. listen."

He put his ear to the ground and in an unsteady voice spoke into my ear;

"Yank, that's a patrol and it's heading our way. For God's sake keep

stii)." I was as still as a mouse and was scared stiff.

Hardly breathing and with eyes irsing to pierce the inky blackness, we waited. I would have given a thousand pounds to have been safely in

my dugout. dainly heard footsteps and our hearts stood still.

A dark form suddenly loomed up to front of me; it looked as big as the Woolworth building. I could hear the blood rushing through my veins and it sounded as loud as Ningara

Forms seemed to emerge from the

darkness. There were seven of them in all. I tried to wish them away. never wished harder in my life. They muttered a few words in German and melted into the blackness. I dida't stop wishing either. All of a sudden we heard a stumble.

a muddy splash, and a muttered "Doaner and Blitzen." One of the Bockes had tumbled into a shell hole. Neither of us laughed. At that time-it dida't strike us as funny.

About twenty inlinutes after the Germans had disappeared something from the rear grabbed me by the foot. I

nearly fainted with fright. Then 2 welcome whisper in a cockney access: "I s'y, myte, we've come to relieve

Wheeler and I crawled back to or trench; we looked like wet heas \$50 felt worse. After a swig of rum Fr were soon fast asleep on the fire sist

in our wet clothes.

The next morning I was as stiff 55 t soker and every joint nehed like a bad tooth, but I was sill alive, 69 % did not matter.

(To be Continued.)

Wealth and Poverty.

Wealth as well as poverty hat 13 hardships - a species of isolation with limits choice contradeships and la → 🎫 ctroumstances is very depressint; * auspicton as to the matters of court light by the blow of a pick in the hands | bles extended, the sheerlty of FEEP given, and the genuineness of freed Several times I have experienced (lda) ship. Exchange.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

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SEASONABLE DISHES.



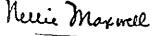
Lay a thick slice of ripe tomato on a lattuce leaf, then on the tomato a ring of green pepper onefourth inch high. with chopped mustard pickles, ripe olives and pearl onlons; garnish with sliced pickled walnuts and serve any desired dressing.

Bran Bread Sticks. To one cupful of scalded milk add three tablespoonfuls of shortening half a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of molasses; stir till the shortening is melted and the liquid between, then add a cake of coma cupful of water, and one cupful and a half of bran with as much brend dour as can be conveniently mixed in with a spoon. The dough should not be mixed stiff enough to kneed. Mix and cut and turn with a spoon or knife, cover, and let it rise to become When it is double its bulk, butter the fingers and pull off bits of the dough, roll on a board and put into ck pans. When very light bake 15 minutes. Brush with the white of an egg and return to the oven to glaze.

Rhubarb Baked With Raisins.-Peel the thubarb unless very tender and cut in half-inch slices. For a pound of raisins use a half cupful of raisins and a cupful of sugar. Cover the raisins with boiling water and let cook until the water is evaporated to three spoonfuls. Sprinkle with rhutarb, raisins and sugar in a baking dish in layers and cook in the oven or on top of the range until tender but

Steamed Pudding Without Eggs. Mix together two cupfuls of soft crembs, one cupful of stoned raisins, half a cupful of molasses, one cupful of milk, bull a teaspoonful of salt, talf a tenspoonful of soda and half a tesspeonful each of clove and cluna-Em. Two tablespoonfuls of cocon may be added for a change of desired, Turn into a buttered mold and steam two hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Chicken Salad .- Allow equal parts of cold cooked chicken, cut in small bits, celery cut in small slices with a little chopped cabbage, blend with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce



Paper Clothing. Paper clothing has long been known,

impetitues for its cussedness, but re-Cently there was discovered a method saterproofing cloth made from Pup which creatly increases the The garment. Some paper cloth title, but there is one variety I to the Japanese which will Sand 37,500 foldings without

THE RED CROSS NURSES OF EUROPE ARE GIVING TOASTED CIGARETTES TO THE BOYS

To anyone who doesn't know of the conderful advances that have been mad-In the preparation of smoking tobacco. In the last few years it may sound strang-to speak of toasted eigarettes.

Strictly speaking, we should ray cigirettes made of toasked tobacco; the smol: rettes made of toasset jouacco; me smooders of this country will recognize it more readily by its trade name, "LUCKY STRIKE"—the toasted cigarette,

The American Tobacco Company are The American Looseco Company are producing millions of these toxisted cigarictics and these are being bought in enormous quantities through the various lobacco funds conducted by the newspapers of the country and forwarded through the Red Cross Society to the boys in France. In France.

This new process of treating tobacco not only improves the flavor of the tobacco but it seals in this flavor and makes the elgarettes keep better.

The Red Cross nurse is always glad to have a cigarette for the wounded soldier, as, in most instances, that is the first thing asked for.



Home highly afternoon for early ten, And what a joyful thrill 'twill give to

That we may use two eggs, or even three; -Harriet W. Symonds.

SOMETHING TO EAT.

We have been instructed in several languages this year to use comment

and save white flour, which we are all willing to do; hero's hoping we do not run out nit willing to do; do not run out of

Corncake. - Sift together one cupful of flour, threefourths of a cupful

of cornmeal, one third of a cupful of sugar, four tenspoonfuls of baking powder and a half-tenspoonful of salt. Bent one egg and one egg yolk; add three-fourths of a cupful of milk and stir into the dry ingredients with three tablespoonfuls of melted butter.

Pumpkin Pie (New),-Beat two eggs, add two cupfuls of strained pumplin, one-fourth of a cupful of orange marindude, chopped fine, a fittle salt, a cupful of cream and a cupful of nalk; take and bake in a large pie plate lined with crust. Bake one hour.

Deviled Rabbit .-- Melt half a tablespoonful of butter in a chafing dish or a double botter; add half a pound of common cheese cut thin and stir constantly until it is melted; add oncfourth of a tenspoonful of sail, buff a tenspoonful of paprika, one table-appoinful of picall or mixed mustard pickle finely chopped, one tenspoonful of Worcestershire sauce and the yolks of two eggs beaten and mixed with half a cupful of cream; attr constantly and cook over bolling water until smooth and thick. Serve at once for luncheon or supper on hot crackers or brend tousted on one side.

Tango Salad.-Peel and halve and core ripe, julcy pears, and if desired, cut the halves in thin slices without cutting quite through. Rub them with the cut side of a lemon, set a ball of cream cheese or a few cubes of Roque fort in the cavity, set these on heart leaves of lettuce and pour over a dressing made as follows: Beat a fourth of a capful of olive oil with a teaspoonful of vinegar, salt and mustard, baif a teaspoonful of paprika, and one-fourth of a cupful of chill sauce, until well blended, then bent into a cupful of mayonnaise.

Necie Maxwell

Caincidence

Much has been said and written at various times concerning "the long ! arm of coincidence," but surely a recrelates a correspondent, was established in connection with an amusing little episode in the career of the countess of Dudley, the enthusiastic Red Cross worker who organized the first voluntary hospital corps to cross the Channel on the outbreak of the present world war.

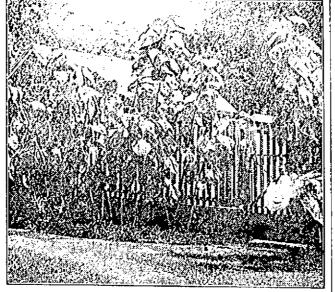
When exactly ten years ago, her ladyship presented her husband with twin sons, one of her first visits on her recovery was to a village church near where she was staying at the

The officiating clergyman was quite unaware of the presence of Lady Dudley among his congregation. Neverby an extraordinary coincidence, he chose as his text the words, "Two are better than one"-greatly to the amusement, need it be added, of the countess and some friends who were with her.

Did you ever see a picture of the kalser laughing? Come to think of it, all those at the head of the German government take themselves pretty seriously, says Washington Star. What they need is a laugh now and then to take the stress off their minds and get themselves out of the habit of thinking the world revolves around them. Imagine the kaiser spending forty years collecting jokes and awarding an iron cross to the individual who would make him laugh. What a different world this would be! Laughing men never would have precipitated the present world crisis. If the kalser had formed the habit of the great upliftof the corners of his mouth-Relgium would have been a happy nation today. Laughing men never strewed Europe, with dead wrecks of men and cathe-

drais.

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WINTER THOUGHTS OF THE GARDEN

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Let your light shine in the back yard

that there shall be nothing hidden. Have grass and shrubbery in the back yard rather than rubbish,

Some of the pretilest things in the way of plants, vines and shrubs should he in sight of the kitchen window.

Hardy analeas are among the most brilliant, hardy shrubs. All the spireas, herbaceous or shrub,

are beautiful and hardy, Let your kitchen window be a pic-ture frame. Let the picture framed be

green things growing. Let the green things be something beside burdock, glupson weeds and cockle burrs.

Plan to screen the ugly views from the back door. Vines will do it. Get a root of the trumpet-creeper

from the woods, and plant it in the buck yord. Get a strong stake beside it, and keep the vine cut back until the shrub

limbit is formed. It is beautiful, The trumpet-creeper will not spread unless you cut its roots. When you do you won't have to haport any more.

FRESH AND ROTTED MANURE

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the value and use of fresh and well rotted manure. Almost all authors on gardening recommend the use of "well-rotted" manure for all

That well rotted manure is the sufest and best for immediate results in general farm and garden practice, is admitted,

But large quantities of this fertilizer is difficult to secure at all times. Hesides, meanre which has rotted in heaps, unless properly handled, has heaps, unless properly handled, has lost a large share of its best fertilizing properties. The greatest objection to the use of fresh manure for Immediate plant growth is that it burns the crop unless the growing season is very wet.

This, too, it will be admitted, is the usual case; yet the bad effects from the use of fresh manure arise from improper methods of applying the manure and the working of the soil after the application.

Fresh manure may or may not heat in the soil and injure plants, according to the way it is worked into the soil. Fresh manure, of course, undergoes decomposition and produces heat in the process; and the more of It there is in one place, the more heat there will be given off.

Then to overcome the bad effects manure should be well scattered and well mixed with the soil so that no large amount will remain in any one

Daily Thought.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

Nothing will

overcome.--Ductor Johnson.

The soil should be deeply harrowed and disked, or both, so that all the manure is thoroughly incorporated with the son particles, leaving a uniform mixture. Then the decomposition will be slow, hence a less amount of heat evolved.

This thorough working or mixing of the soil will also prove beneficial in many other ways, as every farmer and gardener knows.

The soil, in good working condition for any crop of plants cannot well be worked and mixed too much. This is especially true when manure of any

Fresh manure is strong, and its consists of valuable compounds for plant growth that have not been dissipated through decomposi-

In the soil, these plant foods are absorbed and held for plant growth; out of the soil, most of them are carried way by the air and wasted,

The litter in ordinary stable manura has absorbed tauch liquid product, and this litter well mixed with the soil will give up these fertilizing comcounds, and the litter itself will enhance the chemical and physical condition of the soil.

The improving of the physical condition of the soil is of as much value as adding chemical fertilizers, for soil in a good physical state gives up its plant food readily and makes a com-fortable home for the roots and plants.

It is held by many that fresh ma ure, of any kind or quality in the soil during a dry season is a detriment We have not found by repeated experi-ments that this is true. For several seasons we have ap-

plied fresh manure to the surface soll of the garden crops and corn till inte in the summer, working the manure into the surface soll with each cultivatio With corn the manure wagon was

driven down rows in the same unamer as the two-horse cultivator goes, and the manure applied heavily between

The good effects were apparent after each rain when the soluble portions were carried into the soil and taken up by the roots of the growing crop.

When this manure was cultivated into and with the surface soil it acted as a mulch, increasing the moisture holding capacity of the soil; and during very wet periods it retarded wash ing, decomposed rapidly without detrimental heating results, and promoted rapid plant growth,

We should use all the well rotted mannre that can be secured for the garden, but the garden should not be without manure when only fresh is avallable, Of course when fresh manure is used on the garden or truck patch the cultivation should be done with horse tools so that the soil may be worked and mixed deeply to thorof the heat to the growing plants fresh oughly incorporate all fertilizers in the soil.

> Canada has 50 large paper and pulp plants within its borders.



Cold Snaps Specs' Frances. ever be attempted if

Never leave glasses or specialles with shell or cell field frames near a . all possible objections must be first window in cold weather, and never wear them out of doors when the firms permane is low. For runs of this sort Comract with cold total more than the glass contacts, so they are very likely to break,

"THE 'RICH MAN'S WAR' A HATEFUL CALUMNY"

American Business Men Ready to Make Sacrifices Without Stint.

TAXES HERE AND ABROAD.

American Taxation the Most Demo cratic in the World.

By OTTO H. KAHN,

Nothing is oldiner than that business and business men had everything to gain by preserving the conditions which existed during the two and a built years prior to April, 1917, under which many of them made very large profits by furnishing supplies, provisions and financial old to the affied nations. Taxes were light, and this country was rapidly becoming the great economic reservoir of the world,

Nothing is plainer than that any sane business man in this country must have foreseen that, if America entered the war, these profits would be latmensely reduced and some of them cut off entirely, because our government would step in and take charge; that it would cut prices right and left, es, in fact, it has done; thus enormous burdens of taxation would have to be Imposed, the bulk of which would naturally be borne by the well-to-do; in short, that the unprecedented golden flow into the coffers of business was bound to stop with our joining the war, or, at any rate, to be much diminished.

But it is said the big financiers of New York were afraid that the money loaned by them to the allied nations might be lost if these nations were defeated, and therefore they maneuvered to get America into the war in order to save their investments.

Proof That the Charge is Absurd.

A moment's reflection will allow the utter absurdity of that charge. Let us assume, for argument's sake, that the allies had been defeated. Let us make the wildly improbable assumption that they had defaulted for the time being upon these foreign debts, the greater part of which, by the way, is secured by the deposits of colluteral in the shape of American railroad honds and stocks and of bonds of heatrn) countries, aggregating more than sufficient in value to cover these debts. Let us assume that the entire amount of al-Hed bonds placed in America had been held by rich men in New York and the east instead of being distributed, as it is, throughout the country.

Is it not perfectly manifest that a shigle year's American war taxation and reduction of profits would take out of the pockets of such assumed holders a vastly greater sum than any possible loss they could have suffered by a default on their ailled bonds, not to mention the heavy taxation which is bound to follow the war for years to come and the shrinkage of fortunes through the decline of all American securities in consequence of our entrance into the war?

Not only is the "rich man's war" an absurd myth; the charge is a hateful enlumny.

Business men, great or small, are no different from other Americans, and we reject the thought that any American, rich or poor, would be capable of , the bideous and dastardly plot to bring upon his country the sorrows and sufferings of war in order to earich bluself. Business men are bound be exceedingly beavy financial losers through America's entrance into the war. Every element of self-interest should have caused them to use their utmost efforts to preserve America's i neutrality, from which they drew so much profit during the two and a bait years before April, 1917. Every constderation of personal advantage commanded men of affairs to stand with I and support the agitation of the "peace. I at-any-price" party. They spurned such ignoble reasoning; they rejected i that additation; they stood for war when it was no longer possible, with safety and honor, to maintain peace, because they are patriotic citizens first and business men afterwards.

Our Income Tax and Taxes Abroad.

(1.) The targest incomes are taxed fat more heavily here than anywhere eise in the world.

The maximum rate of income taxa tion here is 67 per cent. In England is is 42% per cent. Ours is therefore 50 per cent, higher than England's, and the rate in England is the highest prevailing anywhere in Europe. And in addition to the federal lax we must hear in mind our state and municipal

(2.) Moderate and small incomes, on the other hand, are subject to a far smaller rate of taxation here than in England.

To America Incomes of counted men up to \$2,5*% are not studest to ad-y federal invotes tax at ail.

In England the assume that a 42 per cent, on \$1. () 65% m m m \$1.0 % 77% m \$2.0 c

(These are the rates if the mercare is without than satures or values; they 1 57 80H bigher If the income Is derived.

from rents or investments.)

The English scale of invalion on inromes of, say, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$15,000 respectively averages as follows as compared to the American rates for married men:

Income tax rate on \$3,550 19 609 15,559

(If we add the so called "accupational" tax our total taxatton on incomes of \$10,660 to 634 per cent, and on Incomes of \$15,000 Six per cent). In other words, our income taxation

is more democratic than that of any other country in that the largest incomes are taked much more heavily and the small and moderate incomes much more lightly than anywhere else and incomes up to \$2,000 for married men not taxed at all. (3.) It is true, on the other hand, that on very large incomes—as distin-

guished from the largest incomes-our income tax is somewhat lower than the English tax, but the difference by which our tax is lower than the Eaglish tax is incomparably more pronounced in the case of small and moderate incomes than of large incomes.

The "Excess Profits" Tax Here and Abroad.

Moreover, if we add to our income tax our so called "excess profit tax," which is merely an additional income tax on earnings derived from bustness, we shall find that the total tax to which rich men are subject is in the great majority of cases heavier here than in England or anywhere

(4.) It is likewise true that the English war excess profit tax is 80 per cent, (less various offsets and allowances), whilst our so called excess profit tax ranges from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent,

But it is entirely misleading to base a conclusion as to the relative beaviness of the American and British taxmerely on a comparison of the rates, because the English tux is assessed. on a wholly different basis from the American tax.

The American excess profit law (so called) taxes all profits derived from business over and above a certain moderate percentage, regardless of whether or not such profits are the result of war conditions. 'The American tax is a general tax on income derived from business in addition to the regular income tax. The English tax applies only to excess war profits-that is, only to the sum by which profits in the war years exceed the profits in the three years preceding the war, which in England vere years of great prosperity. In other words, the English tax is nominally higher than ours, but it applies. only to war profits. The normal profits of business-i. e., the profits which business used to make in peace time— are exempted in England. There, only the excess over peace profits is taxed. Our tax, on the contrary, applies to all profits over and above a very moderate rate on the money invested in

We Tax Normal Profits, They Tax Only War Profits.

In short, our lawmakers have decreed that normal business profits are taxed here much more heavily than in England, while direct war profits

are taxed less beavily.

You will agree with me in questioning both the logic and the justice of that method. It would seem that it would be both fairer and wiser and nore in accord with public sentiment If the tax on business in general were decreased and, on the other hand, an increased tax were imposed on ane-

cific war profits. (5.) Our federal inheritance tax is far higher than it is in England or anywhere else. The maximum rate here on direct descendants is 271/4 per cent, us against 20 per cent, in England. In addition to that, we have state inheritance taxes which do not exist in England.

(6.) Of her total actual war expenditures (exclusive of tonns to her aland interest on war loans) England has raised less than 15 per cent. by taxation (France and Germany far less), while America is about to raise by taxation approximately 28 per cent, of her total war requirements (exclusive of loans to the allied nations and of the amount to be invested in mercantile ships, which, being a productive investment, cannot properly be classed among war expenditures)

We men of business are ready and willing to be taxed in this emergency to the very limit of our ability and to make contributions to war relief work and other good causes without stint. The fact is that, generally speaking, capital engaged in business being taxed in America more hearly than anywhere else in the world are not complaining about this; we do not say that it may not become necessary to impose still further taxes; we are not whimpering and squealing and agitating, but—we do want the people to know what are the present facts, and we ask them not to give heed to the demagogue who would make them believe that we are escaping our share of the common burden

Pigs Feed on Nut Trees. It is an undisputed fact that in Mo-

rocco pigs climb trees in search of nuts, says the Los Angeles Times. Not only pigs but goats. The puzzle is not in the pigs and goats, however, for they are of the common variety that we see here. It is the tree that is strange. It is called the argan nut tree and it grows near Agadir. Usually it shoots out from a steep hillstide, The trunk is broad and flat and almost horizontal, and so are the main branches, forming ample and solid foothold for any animal that may be tempted by the olive-shaped nuts growing within easy reach of the main branches.

Historical and Genealogical.

Yotes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely ob-

the following rues have to describe served;

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.

2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.

3. In fake all queries as before as le consistent with clearness.

4. Write on one side of the paper only.

5. In anywering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.

5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918.

NOTES.

DEED OF LIBERTY TREE

Transferring the Trustceship from ...Henry Clarke and Dumont Clarke ...to the Newport Historical Society...

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT'S, that we, Henry Audley Clarke of the "own of Jamestown in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island and Damont Clarke of Schradehourgh in the County of Borger, State of New Jersey, being the heirs at hay of William A. Clarke, late of the Gity and County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, deceased, acting herein under and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Rhede Island, passed at its January Session A. D. 1855 and entitled "An Act in amendment of an Act to incorporate the Newport Historical Society passed at the January Session, A. D. 1854" and of, every power and authority us hereunto enabling and for and in consideration of one dollar and other valuable considerations to us paid by the Newport Historical Society, a corporation created by law and located in the said city and county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. Do hereby GRANT, BARGAIN, SELL and CONVEY unto the said Newport Historical Society all that certain lot of land at the north end of Thames Street in said City of Newport, bounded, as follows: Easterly on Farewell Street, about twenty-six feet, Southerly by land formerly of William Read about eleven feet, and Westerly on Thames Street, making a point at the north, being in the form of a triangle, together with the "Liberty Tree, thereon, it being the same lot of land hereofore conveyed by William Read to William Ellery, John Collins, Robert Crook, and Samuel Fowler and succession to the said Trust under the said Newport Historical Society forever upon the uses interests, designs and trusts set forth in said deed, viz: "That the said Trust under the said Newport Historical Society forever upon the uses interests, designs and trusts set forth in said deed, viz: "That the said Trust under the said Newport Historical Society forever upon the uses and the same with the appurence of the Protestant avecession in the side of the Protestant avecession in heading of the province of the protest of th

DUMONT CLARKE

Executed in presence of Clarence Hammett as to H.A.C. J. J. Bennett

J. J. Bennett
as to D.C.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
COUNTY OF NEWPORT,Ss.
At Newport in said County on this
lith day of September, A. D. 1896,
personally appeared the above named
Henry Audley Clarke, to me personally known and known to me to be
one of the grantors described in and
who executed the foregoing instrument and he acknowledged the same
to be his free act and fieed.

Before me,
CLARENCE HAMMETT,
Notary Pubile.

port when he was a child, and as John lived in Newport until 1790, when he moved to Sudbury, I think he may have married and had a family at Newport; can any one give the names of his wife and children, if there were any, and all dates possible.

ble. I want especially to know if he had a son Thomas.—F.B.M.

10068. TABER—Can any one give the date of birth and death of Reuben Taber, who married Meribah Bennett April 19, 1762? They had a son Reuben Taber who was born Dec. 22, 1792 and who died Aug. 15, 1819. I would also like to know the birth and death dates of Meribah Bennett.—S.N.

10069. SISSON.—Harnard Sisson, sometimes known as "Harney" was born —, 1772. He died Aug. 19, 1809. On Dec. 17, 1797, he married Barbara Sisson, daughter of Richard Sisson and Sarah (Fish) Sisson, who was born Dec. 1, 1772. Can any one give me the full date of Barnard Sisson's birth, and if possible, the date of Barbara Sisson's denth.—R.M.H.

of Barbara Sisson's depth.—R.M.H.

PROBATE COURT OF THE TOWN OF NEW SHORTHAM, R. L.
March 4th, 1518.
Estate of Phillip G. Sanford.
A LPHED D. Sanford, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Phillip G. Sanford. Last Will and Testament of Phillip G. Connecticut, deceased, which Will was nowed and allowed by the Court of Probate within and for said District of Westport, presents a copy of said tast Will and Testament and of the Probate thread, and in writing requests that the same beined and recorded in the registry of this Court, according to law, and that letters testamentary be granted thereon; said deceased leaving extain in the Stato of Rhode Island and in said Town of New Sorcham, whereon said Will may operate; and said copies and request are received and referred to the First day of April, 1918, at 2 c'clock, P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shorcham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourted mays, once a week, in the Newbort Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Scaled proposals for the turnishing and applying of asphalike oil or of refined tar to the State highways of thode Island will be received by the State House, Providence, R. L. until 12 o'clock moon on WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1318, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The total quantities involved are 375,000 gallons of oil and 450,000 gallons of turnier they will be publicly opened and read to three best of the control of the section of the total quantities involved are 375,000 gallons of the control of the three sections, one-third of total amount of materials—and blids will be received for materials—and blids will be received to be done to each of the three sections.

Bids must be made now black forms.

work to be done in each of the three scelow.

Bills must be made upon blank forms
and bloome.

All bids must be accompanied by a cerdill bids must be accompanied by a cerdill bids must be accompanied by a cerdill check for \$2(200, rayable to the
State of Rhode Island.

The board reserves the right to reject
any and all bids.

Forms of specifications, proposals and
contract may be oblained at the office of
the State Board of Public Roads at the
State House, Providence, It 1., on and
after Wednesday, March 13, 1915, between
the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Saturdays,
between 9 a. m. and 12 m.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS,
John F. Richmond,
Benjamin, F. Rubbisson,
Abrain L. Atwood,
Frank Cole,
Michael Van Heuren.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Newport, Sc.

Newport, March 16, A. D. 1918.

WHEREAS, Margaret Freite Contovan of the city of Nowport, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of natriage now existing between the said Margarete frene Donovan and James J. Donovan, now hip parts to the said Margaret frene Donovan unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

entered:

NOTICE is therefore bereby given to
the said James J. Donavan of the pendeney of said petition and that he shall apnear, if he shall see fit, at the Superior
Court to be holden at the Court House
in Newport, within and for the County of
Newport, on the third Monday of May, A.
D. 1918, then and there to resipual to said
petition.

SYDNEY I. HARVEY, Clerk.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

petition.

SYDNEY I. HARVEY. Clerk.

PROBATE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW PORT.

Estate of Joseph T. Donovan.

MARGARET A. Donovan, Guardian of the person and estate of Joseph T. Donovan, of said Newport, unior, presents her petition in writing, representing that said minor is seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situate in said Newport, being one undivided half part of all that certain into or parcel of hand in said City of Newport with the buddings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Southwesterly on Island Avenue, fifty feet: Northwesterly on a way ten feet wide running from Rhote Island Avenue, fifty and Switzerly on a way ten feet wide running from Rhote Island Avenue, fifty and Switzerly on a way ten feet wide way; the whole of said parcel of teal estate being subject to a mortgage held by the Savings Bank of Newport, upon which the sum of Sixteen hundred dollars of ortnicipal money still remains the and unjoid; and praying for reasons therein stated, that she may be authorized and empowered to sail said minor's interest in said Real Estate at public auction or private sale, for the purpose of paying the debts of said minor; for the support of said minor, and for the purpose of making a hetter and more advantageous investment of the proceeds of such said petition is received and referred to the First day of April next at en oclock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen slays, once a week, in the Newport Wencyry.

PROBATE CURT OF THE CITY OF NEW PORT.

Swift & Company **Publicity**

At a recent hearing of the Federal Trade Commission there was introduced correspondence taken from the private files of Swift & Company, which showed that the Company had been considering for some time an educational advertising campaign.

The need for this publicity has been apparent to us for several years. The gross misrepresentation to which we have recently been subjected has convinced us that we should no longer delay in putting before the public the basic facts of our business, relying on the fair-mindedness of the American people.

The feeling against the American packer is based largely on the belief that the income and well-being of the producer and consumer are adversely affected by the packers operations, resulting in unreasonably large profits.

Swift & Company's net profit is reasonable, and represents an insignificant factor in the cost of living.

For the fiscal year 1917 the total sales and net profit of Swift & Company were as follows:

\$875.000,000. Profits

\$34,650,000.

This is equivalent to a \$3,465. profit on a business of \$87,500.



If Swift & Company had made no profit at all, the cattle raiser would have received only one-eighth of a cent per pound more for his cattle, or the consumer would have saved only one-quarter of a cent per

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Sheriff's Office. Newport, R. L. December 10, A. D. 1917,

Newport, Sc. Newport, R. I.,

December 10, A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 7334 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Issued with an experimental politics of Rhode Issued within and for the County of Newport, on the twenticula day of November, A. D. 1917, and read by asid County of Representation of Thomas J. Murphy of Newport, plaintiff, and against William P. Dawley of Newport in said County, defendant, I have this day at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant. William P. Dawley, had on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1917, at 3 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings, and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: North on land now or formerly of Churles II. Langley estate; East on land formerly of Estate of Lavid Read; South on Levin street and West on land of R. O. Fountaine, he all of the said anensuruments more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or discribed.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said situched and levice on real extute at a Public Auction to be hold in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the Same, outs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

Newport, R.I., Mar. 13, A.D. 1918.

Newport, R.I., Mar. 13, A.D. 1918,

For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of March, A. D. 1918, at 12.00 o'clock noon, at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

THE GREAT WAR HAS MADE CIGARETTES A NECESSITY.

"Our boys man have their smokes...

Send them eigenettes!" This is a familiar appeal now to all of us. Among those most in demand is the now famous "toasted" cigarette— LUCKY STRIKE. Thousands of this

favorite brand have been shipped to France. There is something homelike and friendly to the boys in the sight of the familiar green packages with the and circle. with the red circle.

This homelike, appetizing quality of the LUCKY STRIKE cigarette is largely due to the fact that the Burley targety due to the fact that the Burley tobacco used in making it has been toasted. "It's toested" was the "slogan" that made a great success of LUCKY STRIKE in less than a year, Now the American Tobacco Co. is making 15 million LUCKY STRIKE Cigarettes a day. Cigarettes a day.

A good part of this immense production is making its way across the water to cheer our boys. The Red loss has distributed thousands of TRIKE Cigarettes.

TO NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wharf daily 9.30 P. M. Fare \$3.00

Finkers etc. at 15 Franklin St., or Whart Office THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

As to Our Looks.

"Improved photography," remarked the man on the car, "has given us the mistaken notion that we are better looking than our ancestors.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioner

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

are Pure Absolutely

THE Policy of this store is to present to prospective purchasers in an honest, straightforward manner-by word, by picture, by plan to the fullest detail—the facts of wares and prices. Nothing is left untold for the possible buyer to discover and resent in her disappointment.

Ever looking forward to a wider disto enlarge them constantly, and to extra profit in doing otherwise.

the coming spring demands which have already begun to be made on us.

The last car unloaded was one of tribution of our stock, it is imperative brass and iron beds. The most beautiful designs we've ever seen. The tremendous advantage such Purchasing maintain our high character of quality power gives makes possible littler prices on better merchandise than we or others could otherwise afford.

The reason is plain why your money must go much farther here than else-

TITUS'

225=229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, March 2nd, 1918.

THE UNDERSION ED. hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator with the will nunneal of the estate of Olf NOTICE.

Otherwise known as John 11. Moran, late of aid Newport, deceived, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims availast said estate are hereby notified to the the same in the office of the Cierk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JAMES E. LYONS.

JAMES E. LYONS. 3-2-4w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. Office of the Clerk of The Superior Court, Newport, Sc. Newport, Feb. 3, A. D. 1915

Newport, Feb. 3, A. D. 1918
WHEREAS, Betty Charlesworth of the town of Middletown in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Betty Charlesworth and Joseph I. Charlesworth nawn, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered; Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Joseph I. Charlesworth of the pendency of said petition and that he shall appear, if he shall see fit, at the Superfor Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport on the third Monday of May A. D. 1918, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY. SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk

2-3-5*

Nothing less ancertain as the minds of the rabble. Optimistic Idea,



WINTER SHOES

Medium and Heavy Weight Shoes in appropriate styles for men, women and chil-

RUBBER Footwear

of every kind in all sizes MEN'S HEAVY WORK SHOES.

Black or Tan Grain SPECIAL---\$4.00 a pair

HEADQUARTERS for MILITARY FOOT. WEAR

The T. Mumford Scabury Co. 214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Se. Sheriff's Office Newport, R. 1., December 1st, A. D. 1912.

Notice is hereby given that I will retthe said utached and levied on real estate
the said utached and levied on real estate
that a Valida Auction to be held in the
said Coulles in said City of Newport in
said Coulles in Newport on the Ith day
of March, a Newport on the Ith day
of March, a said feel, a little for the said feel, a little
for the said-freeton
delt, interest on the same, courts of said
iny num foce, and all contingent expenses,
if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING. AND

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sherin.

Newport, R.I., March 7, A.D. 1918. For good and sufficient cause, the above subscribed sale is hereby adjourned to the 28th day of March, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named

FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF INIODE ISLAND A PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I., December 3rd, A. D. 1917.

Newport, Sc. Sherift's Office, Nowport, R. I., December 3rd, A. D. 1917.

BY VIHTUE and in pursuance of an Exception number 2322 bound out of the Superior Court of Hode Island within and for the Country of Newport, on the 25th day of Kovomber, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the solid Court May 25th, A. D. 1913, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1913, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1915, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1915, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1915, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1915, upon a full pushes in the Country of Mallery of Newport, in the Country of Mallery of Newport, and at the time of the Recention on all the right, Illie and Execution on all the right, Illie and Execution on all the right, Illie and Execution on all the right, Illie and Irrevers, which the said defendant, March, and the providence that the time of this levy, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of levi with all the buildings and Improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in Said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northwesterly on fazy Street; Northeasterly on land of Fay and land of the helrs of Danlel T. Swinburne; Easterly on said Swinburne land; Southeasterly on land of Fay and land of the helrs of Danlel T. Swinburne; Easterly on Wild Swinburne land; Southeasterly on and Swinburne land; Southeasterly on and Swinburne land; Southeasterly on the Swinburne land; Southeasterly on Stid Swinburne land; Swinburne land; Swinburne land; Swinburne land; Swinburne land; Swinburne land; Swinburne

Notice is hereby given that I will seel the said layed on real estate at a real layed on the said resistence at the said County of Newport of N

Newport,R.I., March 7, A.D.1918. For good and sufficient cause, the shove advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 28th day of March, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at

the same place above named FRANK P. KING. Deputy Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE. New Shoreham, R. L., March ?, 1315.

New Shoreham, R. L., March 2, 199.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the lost will and testament of MALVINA A. MILLIKIN.

Inte of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will bus been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, tereby gives notice that he has see, pled shall trust and has given bound a corolling to law town and the given bound a corolling to law town the same to the corolling to law town the same to the corolling to the trust and the same to the other of the cites of the data development by the corolling to the trust advertisement before.

AMBROSE W ROSE.

AMBROSE W ROSE, Executor.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, March 2nd, 1218

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby given notice.

That he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the entate of RUPI MOHEI.

Into of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons hall her claims against said eviate are berely nowified on the the same in the office of the clark of said court within a time of the office of the clark of said court within its months from the date of the direct advertisement levent.

Probate Upurt of the Town of New Shortham, March 4, 1918.

Estate of Mary Ann Dodge

MARY A. CLARK and LILLIAN 6, LITTIEFFI-11, Exequitives of 1 e estate
of Mary A. Dodge Jave of vald New Shortham,
least vol. present their first and final secondwith the estate of said deceased, for allowsince; which account on Annua credit of the
sale of real rately, and the sale is received
and referred to the direct day of April, 167,
34 2 o'clock p. m., of the Probate Court
from it is not been say, once a wext
in the Annual Menoures.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN.

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ANTIQUIFC WANTED

ANTIQUES WANTED

Sendi eacity-florianil particulars to

DR. C. HAMMETT ROGERS. 10 Bull St., Newport, R. L.